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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

An Understanding Between Russia and Prussia on the Eastern Question.

The Settlement of the Cretan Difficulty Submitted to the Great Powers.

Preparations for the Royal Gathering at Paris.

Proclamation of Amnesty to Insurgents in Russian Poland.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia and Prussia Come to an Understanding in Regard to Eastern Affairs.

LONDON, Saturday, June 1—Evening.

A dispatch from WOLF'S News Agency, dated Berlin, to-day, reports that the Prussian Cabinet and the Government of the Czar have come to an understanding on the Eastern Question, and that the policy of either Government in the East will hereafter be identical.

The Cretan Question to be Submitted to a Commission of the Great Powers.

LONDON, Sunday, June 2.

Dispatches from Constantinople report that the Sublime Porte has consented to entrust the solution of the Cretan question to a Commission of the European Powers.

FRANCE.

Preparations for the Reception of Royal Visitors at Paris.

PARIS, Saturday, June 1.

Extraordinary preparations are being made by the French Government and the municipal authorities of Paris for the reception of the royal visitors who are expected here during the present month.

The Journey of the Emperor of Russia to Paris.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 1.

His Imperial Majesty, the Czar of Russia, has arrived in this city *en route* to Paris.

PARIS, Sunday, June 2.

His Imperial Majesty, ALEXANDER, the Czar of Russia, arrived in this city this afternoon from Berlin. It is announced that the Czar will extend his visit to London.

RUSSIA.

Proclamation of Amnesty to the Polish Insurgents.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, June 2.

The Imperial Government has issued a proclamation extending a general amnesty to the Poles engaged in the last insurrection in Russian Poland.

FINANCIAL.

The Frankfort Bourse.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 1—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77¾.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, June 2.

United States Bonds to-day are quoted in the Bourse at 77⅝.

BY STEAMSHIP TO MAY 23.

The Inman screw steamer *City of London*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 22d, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 23d May, arrived at this port last evening.

It was said that the bill for the purpose of placing the telegraphic communications of the United Kingdom under the control and management of the Government was in print, and would be introduced into Parliament when the Reform Bill was considered safe. No opposition to the measure was anticipated.

On the 21st the Fenian convict CODY was sentenced to 20 years, FLOOD and DUFFY to 15 years each, and CONNOLLY to 7 years penal servitude. FLOOD declared the Crown had suppressed evidence of his innocence. DUFFY protested to God that the evidence of KELLY and CORRIDON was false, and declared he was proud to suffer for Ireland, and that in his cell he would pray for its independence. CODY repudiated the charge of his connection with the assassination committee. He denied that STEPHENS was for peace. On the contrary, he had sent numbers to the country to fight and then abandoned them.

The Committee on the reorganization of the French army had agreed to the demand of the Government that the effective force of the army be placed at 80,000 men.

The Government had consented to the proposal that the annual military contingent shall be voted by the legislative body.

The Minister of War, by order of the Emperor, has issued an order reducing from 3,000 francs to 2,500 francs the amount to be paid for exemption from military service.

It is semi-officially stated at Munich that no steps are being at present taken for the accession of Bavaria to the North German Confederation. On the other hand, negotiations are in progress between the Southern States to settle the basis of their national relations to the Northern Bund.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* says: The Government has lodged a detainer upon funds in the hands of a Hanoverian banker to the amount of 60,000 thalers, and forming a portion of the private fortune of King GEORGE, in consequence of an attempt secretly to dispose of that sum contrary to the existing convention between His Majesty and the Prussian Government.

Domiciliary perquisitions and arrests have been made in various parts of Hanover, even among persons of the highest positions.

The *Banking and Commercial Gazette* states that the Hanoverian banker, EZEKIEL SIMON, has been brought to Berlin as a State prisoner, on a charge of high treason.

Both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath held their first sittings on the 20th. In the Upper House, the opening speech was delivered by the President, Prince VON AUERSPERG. He adverted to the manner in which late events have weighed upon Austria, and said that the new basis of public law must be established. "We must attain," he added, "an undisturbed state of constitutional right in order that the belief of the people in their political principles may be strengthened, and in order that among them the consciousness may revive that their destinies rest in a great proportion in their own hands. A prosperous issue is duly possible through union. All political parties should earnestly unite in the thought that the object in view is to render Austria great and powerful."

In the Lower House the President, HERZ GISERA, in his opening speech, referred to the period during which the Constitution had been suspended, and reminded the House that it had difficult duties to perform; that the principles of equal rights for all nationalities and all religious confessions, as well as real constitutional government, must become realities. He also declared that the compromise with Hungary must, in an equitable form, be carried out in both portions of the Empire.

In Italy the Church Property Bill meets with some difficulty in Committee, but an early settlement favorable to the Government was expected.

The King had left for Turin. His Majesty had received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, to congratulate him on the marriage of the Prince AMADEUS, and to express their gratitude for His Majesty's renunciation of four millions of his civil list. The King, in his reply, adverted to the present condition of Italy and Europe, and said he welcomed with pleasure the treaty of London, in which he was happy that Italy had participated. "Nevertheless," he said, "we must form no illusions. Other complications may arise from at present unforeseen events. We shall be fortunate if, in this period of peace, we succeed in reorganizing the finances. The conditions of improvement are only courage and perseverance."

In the Italian Senate the bill for the assumption of a portion of the Pontificials had been discussed. Signor FARINI pointed out the unsatisfactory condition of the finances, and urged the Government to devise a plan for the conversion of the public debt. Signor SCIALOJA, the late Finance Minister, showed that such conversion was impossible in the present state of the Treasury. The Minister of Public Worship justified the course taken by the Government with regard to the Pontifical Debt.

Reliable intelligence received at Constantinople from Crete, announces that OMAR PASHA has been thrice repulsed in a great attack made on the insurgents at Sphakia.

The Turkish Government has prepared for promulgation the following reforms: The reorganization of the financial system; the creation of a new Council of State; a reform of the military schools; the change of all provinces into villaets; the granting to foreigners the right of land tenure; the improvement of the regulations respecting the tenure of the Vacouf property, and the reformation of the procedure in the judicial courts.

The report that the great Powers had formally urged upon the Porte a suspension of arms in Candia appears to have been correct. The French and Russian Ambassadors have had an official audience of the Sultan, and the presumption was that the question of Candia was discussed, and that a categorical refusal was given in each case.

The Porte had just granted to the Viceroy of Egypt the title of Hi Dwer, which is equivalent in Persian to the title of King. Some other minor concessions are also granted.

The Sultan, accompanied by the two eldest Princes and ALI PASHA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was about to leave Constantinople for Paris. The Emperor NAPOLEON had ordered the French Mediterranean fleet to sail for Malta to await the arrival of the Sultan.

Commercial advices received in Liverpool from the Mauritius give a most alarming account of the mortality from fever. Upward of 6,000 persons died in March, and from the 1st to the 15th of April more than 5,000 deaths had been registered. Of this number more than one-half died at Port Louis. The population of Port Louis is 80,000, and according to the circular of Messrs. A. DUFF & Co., the deaths have averaged over 200 per day. It was hoped that the approach of cooler weather would have the effect of causing the epidemic to subside.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Weather—The National Debt—Sunday Trading—The Army—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 18, 1867.

At St. Petersburgh the cold has been 6° below zero. In England, after our short heated term, fires have been comfortable. I believe the mercury fell fifty degrees in twenty-four hours. Hailstones, five inches in circumference, fell in Yorkshire, making great destruction of crops and greenhouses. In Paris the English have been delighted with a real London fog, added to all their favorite ales at the Exposition, and a visit from the Prince of Wales, who has taken the opportunity of going to Paris in advance of the mob of Kings and Emperors who are soon expected.

The proposed reduction of the national debt was carried by a large majority. The project originated with Mr. GLADSTONE, and was adopted by Mr. DISRAELI. The two worked together for the measure, which is not a very large one—merely the conversion of a few millions into terminable annuities. Mr. GLADSTONE cited the example of the United States. Mr. LAING thought it was best to wait and see how the financial policy of America succeeded. There was no obligation to pay the debt. Nobody wanted anything but the interest. It was much better to reduce taxation, relieve the people from useless burdens and let the money fructify in their pockets. As the population and wealth of the country increases the debt becomes less a burden. Mr. CAVE said, when he was in America, before the war, he spent all the time he could among the slaves, and he was introduced to one who was very rich, and abundantly able to buy his freedom. He asked him why he did not do so. "No hurry about dat," said the sagacious darkey, "I'se growin' older ebery day, and growin' cheaper." The panic about coal has been forgotten, but Mr. CAVE said a tax of one farthing a ton on the coal raised from English mines would produce £86,500,000 ($432,000,000) a year, which would soon pay off the national debt. Such a tax no one would feel, or if felt it would make people economise in the use of coal, and extend the supply.

ARMY RECRUITING.

Then there was a debate on recruiting for the army, which an officer denounced as a system of kidnapping. The recruits were victims of drunkenness and false pretences. Boys are educated for the navy; but this resource has not been tried on shore. In case of war England's difficulty will be to get men to do her fighting. Russia has an army of 1,500,000 men. France can call out a million. Without a conscription England would have great difficulty in raising 100,000 men at home, in addition to the number she is obliged to keep in her distant provinces; but the success of the recent Conference gives reason to hope that there may be permanent peace. If the European nations would turn their artillery into steam-plows and mowing machines, I should believe it. As it is, with four or five millions of men trained and armed to fight, and every manufactory of arms in Europe and America in full operation, I find peace prospects rather discouraging.

SUNDAY TRADING.

Mr. HUGHES has brought his Sunday Trading Bill to the second reading; but nobody quite likes it. It permits more Sunday trading than is now carried on in the smaller towns, and prohibits a great deal that seems necessary to London. It allows provisions to be sold for an hour or two on Sunday morning. But, for a large portion of the poorer classes in London, Sunday is the great trading day—a weekly fair, on which they make the bulk of their purchases. From an early hour until noon, and more or less through the day, whole streets and quarters of the metropolis are turned into noisy, open markets. All the shops are open, costermongers throng the sidewalks, bread, meat, groceries, clothing, fish, vegetables, crockery ware, cheap jewelry, all sorts of things bought by the lower classes are cried and sold. The crowd, three-fourths women, is impassable. It is ragged and dirty as well. The noise is deafening. In vain the church bells are ringing; they are not heard, or not heeded. At 1 o'clock the publichouses are opened, and the thirsty crowd rushes into them for gin and beer. The squares and streets of the fashionable quarters are as quiet as anyone could desire. The shops in the better class of business streets are all closed, except confectioners' and tobacconists'—cigars and sugar-plums being necessarily sold on Sunday; but just turn out of Holborn into Leather-lane, or visit the New-Cut, in Lambeth, and half-a-dozen other localities, on Sunday morning, and you will see and hear what no one can describe. Mr. HUGHES asks for a law to limit Sunday trading in the interests of the shopkeepers, for whom Sunday shines no Sabbath day. If one opens the others must. They want a day of rest—they do not wish to break the Sabbath, but they might lose money. Hence they ask that the law of God may be sustained by act of Parliament; and that they may conscientiously close their shops and go to church or chapel without suffering any pecuniary disadvantage. Like the Cornish parson and congregation, at the news of a wreck ashore, they want to all start together and have a fair chance at the pillage.

As to the people who market on Sunday, it is the only day on which they have leisure and money to make their purchases. A million of people in London never go to Church on Sunday. They eat, drink and sleep. For a vast number it is the only day on which they have anything like a decent meal, or any relaxation from their weary tasks. They live in one room, a whole family, they work twelve or fifteen hours a day, they sleep in their clothes on a heap of rugs or rags in a corner at night; they live on bread, dripping, herrings, when they are cheap enough, and thin beer or tea, and contrive to have a bit of meat on Sunday. When work is slack they pawn their clothes, or whatever is worth pawning, getting sixpence on one article and fourpence on another, and when this resource fails there is the parish. The great fight is to keep out of the workhouse—to work hard and fare hard, and have their liberty. The workhouse separates husbands and wives, parents and children—and it is the end of hope. Sunday trading bills do not seem all that is needed for such a population. Mr. HUGHES estimates the number engaged in buying and selling every Sunday in the metropolis at 80,000 to 100,000.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

The tailors' strike in London is not likely to be successful. There were 3,000 tailors out of 25,000, who were engaged on first-class work, and these struck for higher wages. The employers not only in London but all over England combined to resist the strike, and by means of sewing-machines and the pick of the larger and lower class of workmen, have supplied the places of the strikers, who must now either emigrate or take lower work and wages than they had before. It has been a hard fight for several weeks. The strikers planted their sentries, followed home those who took work, threatened, persuaded, and in some cases got arrested and committed for trial; but the battle has gone against them. The trade is too large—the women are unmanageable, and people work in their own homes, where they cannot easily be interfered with. It is a part of the civil war raging between labor and capital, to the detriment of both. Assuredly there is a rule of right—a principle of equity—which could be found and adhered to, for the benefit of employers and employed, instead of this perpetual controversy. If striking is the rule, why should not authors and journalists strike as well as tailors and carpenters? For my own part, I have not in ten years set a price upon any kind of literary labor; but I have always taken the compensation offered, which has, four times in five, been more than I thought I deserved, if not always more than I have needed. I am not clear that workmen in other lines would not gain by the same rule. A physician does not look at his fee—it is handed to him wrapped up in a piece of paper to save his delicacy, and he absentmindedly drops it into his pocket. Does a clergyman ever bargain about salary or marriage fee? So the organ-grinder and crossing-sweeper thankfully take what is given them. This may not be the solution of the labor problem, but it is better than the war of adverse interests now raging in both hemispheres. If every man, artist or artizan, literary man or laborer, did his best, the competition of employers would probably fix equitably enough his rate of compensation. The highest rewards of genius have seldom if ever been prices demanded, but payments freely made by the purchaser. A patron or publisher, who wants the best works of artist or author, offers a price which will stimulate him to exercise his highest powers. Fancy anyone bargaining with RAPHAEL or DANTE!

RITUALISM.

A Liverpool Anti-Ritualist lecturer denies with indignation that the Evangelicals are going to leave the Church on account of the Ritualists. Quite the contrary. "What!" he exclaims, "leave our beautiful house because the rats have eaten a few holes in it? No, we will not leave our house, but we will, with the stout stick of Divine truth, drive out the rats!" There is every indication that this work of driving out the rats will make such a stir in England as has not been seen for three centuries. The *Times* declares in its most solemn tones that every sincere, earnest and intelligent Ritualist must go straight to Rome. If the English were a logical people, this might perhaps be done; but they are not, and for the present the great struggle will be to see who shall govern in the Church of England. If driven from that, no doubt the greater number of Ritualists must find refuge in Rome. At present they fancy they would rather prefer the Greek Church as an asylum. They know but little about it, but they are not prejudiced against it.

MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Municipal Reform in London—How that City is Governed.

From the London Times, May 22.

Mr. MILL last night proposed that the House of Commons should legislate on a subject of great importance. The metropolis of England presents, perhaps, the greatest anomaly in this country of anomalies. It is the hugest assemblage of houses on earth, a region covered with buildings, the limits of which no man can define. It is made up of many towns; it has a great commercial emporium, a port reaching far down the river, several manufacturing suburbs, while the western district of it is the seat of Government and the residence of the wealthiest aristocracy and middle class in the world. By means of various acts of Parliament this wonderful collection of neighborhoods has been united for certain purposes, such as public works, police, and Poor Law administration. But it is not the less an ill-arranged, incongruous mass, and a fortuitous concourse of tenements, without plan or unity in its creation, and without any due superintendence after it has come into existence. Nobody, so far as we have ever been able to ascertain, knows much about the government of London, and we doubt whether there are ten men in the House of Commons who can tell what are its component parts, how they are administered, what are their resources, and what are the requirements of their inhabitants. Yet in the midst of this vast shapeless mass there is a municipality of great antiquity and authority, vast wealth, and a reputation reaching to the ends of the earth. The Prefect of the Seine, who administers the whole of Paris and its suburbs, is hardly a greater man in the eyes of his country than our Lord Mayor, the civic potentate who can close a gate in the face of the sovereign of England, and at whose banquets Princes are entertained as guests. The city corporation and the city companies are bodies which in position and in wealth are worthy the capital of a great Kingdom. They exercise, too, a certain influence, and amid all the changes of politics and commerce they maintain, chiefly by their traditional relations with the State, a position which no one can despise. But when we are asked concerning their usefulness it is difficult to reply. To a stranger it must be explained that this scarlet-cloaked Lord Mayor of London and these violet-gowned Aldermen do not represent London at all, in the sense in which he understands it. The tenacity of English people in clinging to the material form of things after the life has passed out of them is almost ludicrously exhibited in the maintenance of the Corporation of the City of London. This city, the stranger will have to be informed, is the city of the Middle Ages, and consists of a little district in the neighborhood of the old fortress and the old cathedral, with sundry outlying pieces of ground that were dependent on it. For generations it has not been extended, though the great capital which takes its popular name from this ancient nucleus has been growing with the rapidity of a Transatlantic settlement. Thus the City of London, with its imposing Corporation and its abundant possessions, contains but a thirtieth part of the whole population of the metropolis, and an area which is even less in proportion. The rest of the capital has no share in the advantages which this time-honored organization could confer. Westminster and Southwark have some faint traces of corporate life; but the rest of London, containing some of its richest and most splendid districts, is simply left to the old parochial system, which grew up when they were meadows and gardens. The Vestry is the representative of the households in the wealthiest and best-built districts of London. The Rector takes the chair, Churchwardens attend, and the business of what is really "no mean city" is transacted precisely as if it were a rural parish in Dorsetshire.

The consequence is that London is, beyond dispute, worse administered than the capitals of far less wealthy and enterprising States. There is a general indifference about its affairs, an indifference the result of which is seen in hideous public buildings, in a prevailing slovenliness and want of taste, and sometimes in real neglect of cleanliness. Had it not been for recent legislation, which has given some general power to various officers and Boards, the evils of such a civic anarchy would be intolerable. Mr. MILL now comes forward and proposes to legislate in a comprehensive manner on the subject. As we are not yet aware of the details of his plan, we are unable to pronounce a definite opinion on it; but certainly the objects he has in view are most desirable, and the general tenor of his proposal is reasonable. He proposes, so far as we understand, to establish a central Federal Municipality for the whole metropolis. This, without destroying the traditional city, would, we presume, extend the corporation to the whole metropolis, so that there might be one person chosen by the inhabitants of London who should be its real chief and representative, and others who might speak for the various districts in any question of general interest. The only objection to such a scheme that we have ever heard is that such a corporation would be too powerful; that a Lord Mayor who ruled three millions of citizens would be too independent a potentate to be dealt with by the Home Secretary, and that his Common Council, on whatever his civic Parliament might be called, would in London matters trench on the authorities of the House of Commons.

The Alabama Claims.

In the House of Lords on the 21st ult., Earl RUSSELL wished to ask the noble Lord opposite whether any final answer had been received from the United States Government in reference to the *Alabama* claims, or whether negotiations were still going on.

The Earl of Derby was understood to say that the Government of the United States had admitted the principle of arbitration, but as yet no agreement had been arrived at with regard to the points to be referred. Her Majesty's Government asked for a specific statement of the points to be referred to arbitration; but it was contended by the United States Government, on the other hand, that the whole of the correspondence which had passed between the two countries should be submitted to arbitration. Of course there were questions which Her Majesty's Government could not consent to have so treated; but he might say that the whole of the negotiations had been carried on in a spirit which was likely to lead ultimately to a satisfactory termination.

The Suspension of Fraser, Trenholm & Co.

The *Times* Money article of the 21st ult. says: "The suspension has been announced to-day of Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., American merchants, of Liverpool, a firm largely connected with operations in the Southern States. Annexed is the circular issued:"

No. 10 RUMFORD-PLACE, LIVERPOOL, May 21.

GENTLEMEN: It is with deep regret we have to inform you that we find ourselves temporarily unable to meet our engagements.

A statement of our affairs will be at once prepared and laid before you, and we entertain a confident hope of being able in a short time to discharge in full all our obligations. Meanwhile we solicit your forbearance, and remain your obedient servants,

FRASER, TRENHOLM & CO.

FRANCE.

The Military Question—Immense Standing Army to be Maintained.

Paris (May 20) Correspondence of the London Herald.

The Committee on the Army Reorganization Bill met this morning at 9 o'clock, and sat till 11:30. It is understood that it has "caved in," and if the *Patrie's* account be correct, its concession is so extensive, after the resistance it ostentatiously displayed, that it has only *sauté pour mieux reculer*. The *Patrie* asserts that the Committee have agreed to fix the total strength of the army for the present year at 800,000 men; but in future years the Corps Legislatif will be permitted to fix the contingent at what figure it likes. I confess that this version appears to me quite incredible, as to raise the army to 800,000 the Government would have to call out the reserves and 100,000 men besides. There must surely be some mistake. It is impossible that the Government, at a time when it is professing its pacific intentions, should "for the present year" require a vote of the Chamber for 800,000 men. We must await the official explanations on the subject. Here are, however, the *ipsissima verba* of the *Patrie*:

"We have reason to believe that, as we had anticipated, the chief difficulties which had arisen between the Committee and the Council of State are now overcome. Every one rejoices at this happy result. If we are well informed the Committee accepts for the present year the figure of 800,000 men, set down in the Government scheme, but maintains the right of the Chamber to fix the contingent in future years. A few points of detail remain to be settled respecting the National Guard Mobile."

If it be true that the strength of the army for the present year is to be "fixed at 800,000 men," I very much doubt that the public will rejoice at the "happy result" to the extent that the *Patrie* imagines.

The *France*, I am sorry to say, confirms the news given by the *Patrie*, but does not specify that it is for this year only that the army is to be raised to 800,000 men. It says:

"It has been arranged that article 1 of the bill is to run thus: 'The effective strength of the army is raised to 800,000 men.' The Committee thus acknowledges what it never questioned, that in general the strength of the army must be raised from 600,000 to 800,000 men, to satisfy the necessities which force themselves upon our country, and enable it to face every emergency. Article 2 is to be framed as follows: 'The number of the contingent to be annually called under arms is to be fixed by a law.' This leaves to the Corps Legislatif the faculty of restricting or increasing the annual contingent according to circumstances. A law will also be requisite to call out the reserves."

The other semi-official papers confirm these details. I repeat they appear to me incredible. To raise the army to 800,000 men—"effectives"—implies a total force of from 950,000 to 1,000,000 of men, and if that number is set down in the bill, the Legislature perforce incapacitates itself from voting a contingent smaller than would suffice to keep it up. It is to be remarked if a law were requisite at present to summon the reserves, the Government could not have called out those of 1864 and 1865, without publicly stating what they are wanted for. When the bill comes before the Chamber it will also be necessary for the Government to state what are the necessities which require an army of 800,000, instead of one of 600,000 men. This persistence of the Government in requiring such a large number of men, combined with the activity displayed by Marshal NIEL in placing the army on what he calls a "proper peace footing," are utterly inconsistent with the pacific turn affairs have taken. The country requires to know the reason why it is to be saddled with such huge military burdens at a time it is assured that peace is firmly constituted.

I hear it stated, but cannot vouch for the fact, that an intrenched camp, sufficiently capacious to contain an army of 150,000 men, with its *impedimenta*, is about to be established to the northeast of Nancy, about half-way between Metz and Strasburgh.

The Royal Visits to Paris—A Surly Welcome.

From the Avenir National, May 20.

It appears that we ought to think ourselves highly honored at the visit which divers sovereigns are about to make to the Exhibition. This was first the opinion of the *Gazette des Estrangers*; now it has become that of the *Moniteur*, of the *Patrie*, and lastly the *France*. But in spite of all this we are not convinced. We are a little tired with the *mise en scène* and extraordinary representations, and it is difficult for us to admire them. Show for show, we should prefer perhaps that which CANDIDE had at Venice to that which we are to have next week. Let the *Patrie*, the *France* and all the other journals who are in ecstacies about the approaching arrival of the Emperor of all the Russias, be good enough to admit a hypothesis. If, in place of the Emperor ALEXANDER, we should see the arrival of the deputies of a Diet—that of Warsaw—come to thank the French Government for Poland delivered, prisons opened, exiles returned—such a show would certainly possess a sort of grandier to which the French people would be perhaps more likely to respond. The King of Prussia is a great conqueror, and M. DE BISMARCK a great Minister; but, much as we admire the brave and clever, the sight, more modest, of some of those patriots of Schleswig, who are being hunted to-day, coming to render thanks to our country for the right to vote which we had regained for them, and for the principle of nationality which we had made respected in their case, would not this sight be really more flattering to our national *amour-propre*? The *Patrie*, the *France* and the *Gazette des Etrangers* gives us hopes also of the visit of the Sultan. This, it appears, is a piece of good luck without precedent. But would it not be better fortune for French patriotism if, in place of the Sultan, some Candiotes should arrive—some of the survivors of Arkadion, for example, where so many women and children perished—and that these honest people, filled with gratitude to France, the liberator, came to thank us for their country liberated and their martyrs avenged? It is true that in all this there would be nothing of theatrical spectacles, balls, galas and cotillons; but excitements of this sort are only understood by the very restricted world of officials and semi-officials, where the show which we propose, more simple, it is true, would have the advantage of being understood more generally, and of filling the whole French people with enthusiasm. The *France*, the *Patrie* and the *Gazette des Etrangers* must confess that this would be something. The *France* assures us that the meeting of Sovereigns is a happy presage for the *entente* of peoples. But in politics and in history these meetings of crowned heads have never had any importance, and they have been more often followed by desolating wars than by durable peace. Two years ago King WILLIAM and the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH embraced each other at Carlsbad, but in reality they only explained themselves at Sadowa. It is for these and a few other reasons that we refuse to share the enthusiasm of the *Patrie*, the *Gazette des Etrangers* and the *Moniteur*. We are still without precise news of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The foreign prints furnish us on this subject the most sorrowful accounts, which we do not reproduce. Should they be true, however, they will be of a nature to throw a certain sadness over the *fetes* which are being prepared for the illustrious visitors, for among them are to be found relations and allies of the Archduke.

The Relations of France and Prussia.

The Paris *Presse* of May 18 expresses satisfaction at the change which has taken place in the tone of the Berlin Journals with respect to France, and after quoting an article from the semi-official *Provincial Correspondence*, asks for something more:

"Such an alteration," it says, "is something, but not sufficient to surround peace with that mutual confidence which is its real basis and its best guarantee. Let Prussia restore to Denmark the territory of Northern Schleswig, which forms the object of the stipulations of article 5 of the Treaty of Prague; let her abandon all idea of extending her authority beyond the Maine, and of constituting the unity of Germany under her rule, by forming, with the States of the South, treaties of alliance, which are in reality only compacts of vassalage. Such are the real pledges which Europe expects from the Cabinet of Berlin, and which may be expressed in these words: To enter frankly into the spirit of the peace which followed Sadowa, and give up all thoughts of extending her frontier in any direction."

The Neutralization of Luxemburg.

The Augsburg *Gazette* makes the following observations:

"If the neutralization of Luxemburg is not a direct advantage for France, it is unquestionably a loss to Germany. The former Confederation would have lost neither the country nor the fortress; no one would have dared to impose such a mutilation on her. Luxemburg, which province for centuries formed part of the Empire of Germany, and afterward of the Germanic Confederation, has been neutralized; that is to say, it has not become French, but has ceased to be German. Prussia, indeed, loses no part of her territory, but she participates in the damage to German interests, which she claims to represent almost as a monopoly, and the loss of political prestige, results from the abandonment of the position which she had taken up, inflicts also a rather serious moral injury on the aspirations of Prussia."

The same journal endeavors to show that England, if ever she should intervene to defend Luxemburg, would arrive too late on the theatre of war; and if she wished to fight for Antwerp, should not wait to take her measures of defence until the enemy should be besieging the fortress.

Another Famous Lion Killer.

The journals of Algeria speak of a young Frenchman named BETOUILLE, employed in the topographical service, who bids fair to rival the fame of JULES GERARD as a lion-killer. Being lately in the neighborhood of Soukabras, he was informed that a lion had carried off an ox the preceding night. In consequence, he prepared his arms, and took up a position in the dusk behind a thicket, at about fifteen yards from the remains of the ox. At about 2 in the morning the lion appeared and recommenced its repast, when the sportsman took the opportunity to discharge two spherical balls into its body. The animal fell without a sound, but immediately rose, and staggering along for some little distance again dropped down dead. It measured nearly nine feet, and was supposed to be about 12 years old. A few days later M. BETOUILLE went out on another expedition in the same locality, having learnt that a lioness and two lions were committing great ravages every night. Having entered the forest which the animals frequented, he fastened an old mare to a tree as a bait, and then posted himself behind some thick bushes. He had not been there long before a noise was heard in the thicket, and a magnificent lion made its appearance, advancing with precaution, and passing within a few yards of the marksman, who was unable to take aim at the moment, from his rifle being entangled in the brushwood. The animal then made a circuit round the mare, licked its lips, and crouched down for the purpose of making the fatal spring, when the sportsman, from about forty yards' distance, fired, and lodged two balls in its right side. The animal gave a terrific roar, and, plunging into the forest, disappeared. The next day its dead body was found at about five hundred yards from the place of ambuscade. It was a noble animal, but not so large as the first one killed.

Hungarian Gypsies in France.

"A wandering band of Hungarians," says the *Courrier de l'Eure* of May 18, "arrived a few days back at Vernon, and set up their tents on the banks of the Seine. This little tribe consists of four families, forming a total of thirty persons, the majority being children. They are all dressed in ragged clothes and go barefooted, their costume and strongly marked physiognomy giving them a strangely wild appearance. But, notwithstanding their miserable exterior, they have a healthy look, and bear that air of careless gaiety which arises from a feeling of independence. These gipsies, who are provided with passports in regular order, are tinkers by profession. The men and women, and even the elder children, smoke long pipes, which rarely quit their mouths. Two of the men, who appear to be chiefs of the band, wear, no doubt, as insignia of their rank, two rows of large metal buttons on the breast, and are armed with sticks ornamented with a knob of brilliant metal and resembling the staff borne by drum majors in the infantry regiments. Around the tents may be seen about a dozen rough-looking horses, seeking the scanty herbage on the banks of the river. This tribe, which has left the south of Hungary for a tour in Europe, repairing as they go along the kitchen utensils of the inhabitants, in a measure revives the recollection of the traditions and customs of the middle ages. Their arrival at Vernon, where they intend to remain several days, has naturally excited considerable curiosity in the neighborhood."

Military Theatricals.

A communication from the Camp of Châlons gives the following theatrical intelligence: "Every year the Emperor accords to M. DUPONTAVISSE, director of a theatre here, a subvention from his privy purse, so that the performance may be gratuitous for the army, from the marshal to the private soldier. The theatre is open every evening except Sunday. Each division comes in its turn. The building contains 2,100 seats, thus divided: 1,400 places for rank and file, 400 for the non-commissioned officers, 200 for officers, and 100 box seats for the chiefs. Vaudevilles, comedies in one act, and operettas, are performed from *Les Deux Aveugles* to *La Belle Hélène*. On Sunday all the benches are removed, and the place is transformed into a vast dancing saloon. Every day an entire band is on service, besides twelve selected musicians to accompany the vaudevilles. The performance commences at 7:30 and finishes at 10:30 at the latest. Every night there are three officers on duty, a Captain, a Lieutenant, a Sub-Lieutenant, and a guard of fourteen men. The building was constructed at an expense of 60,000 francs, at the cost of M. DUPONTAVISSE, who is proprietor of it till 1873. The season lasts from the 1st June to the 1st September.

ITALY.

Brigandage in the Papal Provinces.

Florence (May 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

Letters of the 15th and 16th inst. from Rome, published in the *Italie*, give terrible accounts of brigands in the Papal Provinces. In the Provinces of Viterbo and Civita Vecchia (comparatively new ground) they are extorting enormous sums and committing frightful ravages. They wrote to M. GUGLIELMI, of Civita Vecchia, to demand 8,000 crowns, which he paid in order not to have his lands devastated. M. ARATA, of the same place, not having complied with a similar request, they set fire to the house in which he kept his wool, and killed more than 800 sheep which he had on a farm near Tolfa, northwest from Civita Vecchia. The *mercanti di campagna*—the great middle-class landlords of the Papal States—are in despair. At Rome the only talk seems to be brigandage, so serious has the matter become. The band above referred to is said to amount to 100 men, and has had an encounter with the *gendarmes*, killing two of them without loss to themselves. Land-owners who live in towns are afraid to visit their farms lest they should be captured and held for ransom. The chief of this formidable band is known as the "Zouave," and wears a military uniform. It is said that all his men are armed with double-barreled guns and revolvers. The letter of the 16th says:

"The gendarmes had arrested an assassin who had escaped from the *bagne* of Civita Vecchia, and two of them were taking him to prison. When they arrived near the canal they were shot and the assassin was rescued. At Civita Vecchia the alarm is such that the town gates are shut at nightfall; the precaution is not superfluous, for there are 1,000 galley slaves in the arsenal, and woe to the country if they were to be let loose!"

Detachments of infantry and cavalry and of *gendarmes* have been sent in pursuit of this formidable band, but without success. There was a report in Rome that a company of Zouaves had fallen in with them and killed several, but it was not credited. The Papal Government reaps what it has sown. In 1862-3 it welcomed the brigands as Bourbonist heroes, defenders of the throne and altar, allowed them to equip themselves in its territory, and even supplied them with provisions. M. DE MERODE protected them and ordered his *gendarmes* not to molest toem.

Affairs in Canada—A Public Holiday.

TORONTO, C. W., Sunday, June 2.

It is understood that the first of July, the day on which the Confederation takes effect, will be proclaimed a public holiday. A general review will be held of all the troops in this city and from the surrounding country, which, together with the regulars, will be the largest force ever organized in one body in the Province.

It is estimated that there are over one hundred drill sheds in the Province; every county and nearly every large town has one.

A large shipment of the Snider rifle is expected to arrive in Quebec shortly.

A man named DOTY, of Hamilton, has discharged two young men from his employ because they were volunteers, and is receiving a severe castigation through the Press.

JEFFERSON DAVIS remained at Niagara a few days and then proceeded to St. Catherines, where he now is.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the Henry Chauncey—$985,144 in Treasure.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, GRAY, from Aspinwall May 25, with passengers, mails and treasure to F. R. BABEY, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Panama R. R. Co.	$28,050	F. Probst & Co.	$58,500
J. & W. Seligman	92,600	FROM ISTHMUS.	
Eugene, Kelly & Co.	95,000	J. G. Davis & Son	1,582
First National Bank	6,530	Wells, Fargo & Co.	516
Wells, Fargo & Co.	102,313	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	700
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	140,459	L. E. Amsinck & Co.	550
Lees Waller	284,369	Ribon & Munoz	589
Order	25,000	Solomon, Lazarus & Son	500
FROM MANZANILLO.			
Schepler & Co.	144,300		
Gen. E. Huerta	3,600	Total	$985,144

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Allied Fleet at Valparaiso—The Government Difficulties in Peru Settled—Regulations Respecting the Sale of Guano.

PANAMA, Saturday, May 25, 1867.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to the 28th, and from Lima and Callao to the 14th inst.

CHILI.

The only item of any importance is that Chili and Peru have definitely declined Mr. SEWARD'S proposition of a Diplomatic Congress at Washington to settle the differences between them and Spain. In the meantime, neither Chili nor Peru seem in the least inclined to any offensive action, the "allied fleet" lying motionless in the Harbor of Valparaiso.

PERU.

In Lima and Callao the people had a grand time on the 2d of May, the anniversary of "the defeat of the Spanish fleet" before Callao. A miniature bombardment of Callao was had, and in the evening rockets, blue lights and Roman candles illumined the city till midnight.

We do not hear much about the "revolutions" in Peru this time, except that the Indians of Cuzco are in arms against the Government.

Congress and President PRADO seem to have settled their quarrel, and the former is discussing the project of a loan of 3,000,000 sols. No new Cabinet has yet been formed, the business of the Departments being carried on by the clerks. But the following are spoken of as the future members of the Cabinet: Señor MESONES, Relaciones Esteriores; Señor BUENO, Gobierno; Señor CALDERON, Hacienda; Señor OSORIO, Justicia; Señor CORNEJO, Guerra.

The following law for the sale of guano has been passed:

ARTICLE 1. The Government will henceforth be restricted from entering into any new contracts consigning guano, and also from continuing, by the system of advancements or any other means, those now legally in force.

ART. 2. Guano will be sold in Peru to each and every country that imports it. The sale will be by public auction. Notices will have to be given in the papers for six months in advance as to the quantity consumed annually or at the most every two years.

ART. 3. The Government will proceed to make contracts for the sale of guano with the actual consignees for the quantity consumed in their respective markets.

ART. 4. These contracts of sale will be immediately submitted to the consideration of Congress, without whose approbation they will be void of all legal effect.

ART. 5. The Government will have to see that all the obligations contracted by the nation in reference to the foreign debt are strictly fulfilled.

ART 6. If the Government should not be able to raise funds in accordance with the means indicated in Art. 3, they will be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding 4,000,000 soles, making the best contracts they can and submitting the same to the approbation of Congress.

Action of Chili Respecting Mediation.

Correspondence of the Panama Mercantile Chronicle.

VALPARAISO, Friday, May 3, 1867.

Considerable alarm has been excited in this country by the publication of two notes read in the Peruvian Congress, one dated the 16th of January, from the Peruvian Minister Plenipotentiary in Chili, and the other dated 21st of same month, from the Peruvian ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor PACHECO. The notes in question contain the accounts of several interviews between the representatives of Peru and the President of this Republic and the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor COVARUBIAS, in reference to mediation in the matter of the Spanish war. In these letters Chili is represented as a weak and faltering ally if not a traitor to the alliance, and is accused of showing an inclination to settle with Spain on her own account, to the prejudice and without the consent of the other Republics who are parties to the alliance. In presence of these serious accusations from so high a source, and the excitement caused in the public mind by their promulgation, our Government has given publicity to all the documents relating to the subject. From a perusal of these it is clearly proved to every dispassionate mind that our Government has uniformly pursued one invariable policy in all negotiations for peace, initiated by neutral and friendly Powers—namely, to lay down as indispensable preliminary conditions that the bombardment of Valparaiso be declared an act contrary to the law of nations, for which Spain has to make reparation; and that surrendering to Spain the captured gunboat *Covadonga* be not required. The publication of these documents and the frank and dignified explanations of Minister COVARUBIAS, have proved a complete vindication of the policy of the Government and removed all causes of what once appeared to resemble an ugly complication between the two Republics.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Condition of the Crops—New Telegraph Line.

PANAMA, Saturday, May 25, 1867.

Dates from Guatemala are to the 12th inst., and from Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica two, four and six days later. The five Republics (except some disturbances in Honduras) are quiet. The rains on the coast had done a good deal of damage to the cochineal crops in Guatemala. In some districts nearly half of the crop will be lost. It is calculated the crop will not be over 8,000 ceroons. Coffee looks well in Guatemala. The crop this year is expected to reach 100,000 quintals. In three years it will be doubled. The agriculturists in Guatemala are largely indebted for their prosperity to the enterprise of the Panama Railroad Company in "opening up" a trade with them by a tri-monthly line of fine steamers.

A telegraph line is proposed between the City of Guatemala and the coast, a distance of eighty miles.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The War Commenced—Panama to Declare its Independence.

PANAMA, Saturday, May 25, 1867.

We have no mail from Bogota, but by the arrival of a little schooner at Aspinwall from Carthagena, we get some important news. It is stated that "On the 29th of April, President-General MOSQUERA dissolved Congress and declared the Republic in a state of war." That he had declared Bogota a federal district; and that by another proclamation, after she had been repudiated by his own Minister of Relations and by Congress, he declared the *Rayo*, formerly the American steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, a Colombian war-vessel; and finally, that on the 30th of April, he had issued a manifesto to the People and to the rulers of the nine States forming the Republic, informing them of these acts and giving his reasons therefor. But our information is so meagre from the capital, that we cannot say whether MOSQUERA violently dissolved Congress, or whether it was done by a peacable constitutional process. Reports, which may be modified by the mail of the 29th instant, say that MOSQUERA, in dissolving Congress, specified certain acts of that body which he should refuse to recognise as law, and that he further declared he would not recognize any Congress at all from the date of his proclamation, the 29th of April.

The State of Magdalena, it appears, has declared open war on President MOSQUERA, so that the ball is fairly opened. On the 8th of the present month Gen. R. LOPEZ, ex-Secretary of War, who was sent from Bogota to take command of the National forces in Magdalena, in place of Gen. LOVEL DE GODA, arrived at Santa Martha on the steamer *Guira*, where it appears he was opposed by Gov. ABELLO, who refused to acknowledge his authority on account of his declining to produce his instructions. LOPEZ, upon this, transferred his troops, from 500 to 700 in number, to the Colombian war steamer *Columbia*, and proceeded to Carthagena, from whence he was expected to sail for Aspinwall, to bring this State to terms. Subsequent dates, however, up to the 16th of this month, say he was to return next day on the *Columbia* to Barranquilla, in the State of Magdalena, where he would be joined by another body of troops, giving him in all 1,200 men with which to return to Santa Martha. Ex-Gov. CALANCHA, of Panama, Gen. NEIVA and others, of Panama, who were driven out of this State by the last "revolution" in this city, have gone to Magdalena with LOPEZ.

As the Presidential election will take place this Fall, it is no doubt the full determination of President MOSQUERA to reduce to terms the States of Magdalena and Panama immediately, as also any of the other States that are or may become inimical to him.

What effect all these occurrences will have upon the recharter to the present company of the Panama Railroad no one can guess. It is said that MOSQUERA is determined, if he can, to throw the present company overboard, and give the privilege to a British company. But if we are to have a general revolution he will want a good deal of money, and it is quite doubtful in my mind if any British company will advance him much, eight years before the time when they can handle any of the proceeds of the road. On the other hand, Col. TOTTEN has offered for the present company five millions in cash down, so that if MOSQUERA has really got rid of his Congress he may close with the Colonel.

I learn this morning that a meeting of the Governor of this State and other officials, at which several prominent anti-Mosqueristas assisted, was held last night to deliberate upon the state of affairs politically, and that it was decided, in case the foregoing news from Bogota should prove to be true, the State of Panama should join Magdalena in making war upon the General Government. I have but little doubt that it has long been the intention of the authorities of this State to cut loose from the National Government rather than to submit to the decrees of MOSQUERA; and the fact that the Governor has been for four months recruiting men from all parts of the State, and now claims to have at his disposal 2,000 men, goes to prove it. So, on the arrival of the French steamer at Aspinwall on the 29th from Santa Martha, look out for a declaration of independence, war and new taxes, of course.

The Colombian war steamer *Bolivar* is still here. She has a crew of only about 40 men, and will be of no earthly use to MOSQUERA in subduing this State, unless it may be she can be employed in bringing troops from our neighboring State of Cauca against us.

The United States gunboat *Osceola* left Aspinwall on the 22d for another visit to Carthagena to look further into the *Rayo* affair. In Panama we have the United States gunboats *Resaca* and *Mohican*. The *Saranac*, Capt. BRAILE, with Admiral THATCHER on board, left this port for the Northern coast and San Francisco on the 21st.

The *Henry Chauncey* to-day has 1,200 tons, or 19,000 packages of cargo on board for New-York, mostly flour. She has 1,000 sacks Costa Rica coffee. Some wool has to be left behind, as the *Chauncey* is jammed full.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

His Reception at Fredericksburgh and Richmond.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Sunday, June 2.

President JOHNSON, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD and Postmaster-General RANDALL, of his Cabinet; Col. WM. G. MOORE, of his personal staff, and several other gentlemen, left Washington on Saturday night at 6:50, on the Aquia Creek mail packet *Vanderbilt*, *en route* for Raleigh. It had been previously announced that the party would not start until this morning, and, consequently, they passed through to Fredericksburgh without the knowledge of the inhabitants along the line of the route. At Fredericksburgh, however, where they arrived at 11 o'clock, a deputation of citizens saluted the President, and a small assemblage had gathered at the depot, expecting to hear a speech. In few words Mr. JOHNSON thanked them for the compliment of their presence. The train left amid cheers from the crowd. At the birthplace of CLAY and the scene of PATRICK HENRY'S historical eloquence a similar reception occurred, but the President did not leave the car. The crowd stood on the platform, near his window, and after expressing their gratification at seeing him in their midst, quietly withdrew.

Arriving at Richmond at 3 o'clock in the morning, carriages were in waiting at the depot and conveyed the party to the Spottswood House, where the President was assigned to the suite of rooms occupied by JEFF. DAVIS three weeks ago.

No demonstration of any kind occurred until this P. M., when a number of prominent citizens, a few of whom were accompanied by ladies, called to see the President, and an informal levee was held in the public parlors of the hotel.

The party attended service at St. Paul's Church in the morning, where JEFF. DAVIS received the intelligence of LEE'S surrender.

Crowds of people were gathered at the stations of the route from Washington, to-day, expecting to see Mr. JOHNSON, but they were disappointed. The party will leave here at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning and proceed direct to Raleigh.

President Johnson and Party at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, June 2.

The President on his trip hither from Washington was accompanied by Secretary SEWARD, Postmaster-General RANDALL, Col. WM. G. MOORE, of the President's Staff; Surgeon BASIL MORRIS, U. S. A.; Col. J. R. O'BEIRNE, Col. A. H. SEWARD, U. S. A.; WM. S. MITCHELL, E. Z. CUSHAW, GEORGE MATTINGLY, Agent of the Potomac Steamboat Company, and Gen. R. O. TYLER, Chief Quartermaster of the Second Military District, detailed by Gen. SICKLES to act as one of the escort. Reaching Fredericksburgh at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night, a number of persons in the vicinity gathered at the station and greeted the President with cheers and called for a speech, but he merely thanked them for the manifestation of their respect, and shook hands with some of them at parting. At Ashland, 2 o'clock A. M., he was met by about twenty persons, one of whom extended to the President a cordial welcome in their name, remarking they were not far from the birthplace of HENRY CLAY, which neighborhood PATRICK HENRY also rendered historic. The President, in response to the invitation, said:

"Gentlemen, accept my thanks for this compliment."

The railroad train arrived at Richmond at 3 o'clock A. M. The President was met at the station by Mr. MCFARLAND, President of the City Council, and several other members of that body, Mayor MAYO and Ex-Mayors SANDERS and STURDIVANT. These gentlemen extended to him a cordial welcome, and invited him to accept of the hospitality of the City of Richmond. The interview was rather informal but pleasant. The carriages in waiting conveyed the party to the Spottswood Hotel, where they were accommodated with the best apartments. The President's chambers are those heretofore occupied by JEFFERSON DAVIS, and subsequently by Gen. GRANT.

This morning the President, Secretary SEWARD and Postmaster-General RANDALL, accompanied by a committee of the city authorities, attended service at St. Paul's Church, where Rev. Dr. MINEGERODE officiated. After returning to the Spottswood Hotel, the President received a number of visitors, including a few ladies.

The President and party this afternoon dined with the Mayor and Councils, at the hotel. Many of the citizens, not being aware the party had arrived early this morning, congregated at the railroad station this afternoon to witness their coming, a report having been circulated that they would then arrive.

The President and party leave to-morrow morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, for Raleigh.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 31.

The steamer *America*, from San Juan, arrived to-day.

The ships *Emerald*, with 32,000 sacks of wheat, and *Barenga*, with 22,000 sacks of wheat and 2,400 barrels of flour, sailed for Liverpool.

Flour firm at $6 50@$7. Wheat dull and nominal at $1 70@$1 72. Legal tenders, 74.

The Senatorial Excursion Party.

OMAHA, Saturday, June 1.

The Senatorial excursion party did not leave this morning as intended, in consequence of the non-arrival of Gen. SHERMAN, who came this evening, and will accompany the party on Monday morning.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The memory of the thousands whose life-blood ebbed on the sanguinary field of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863; justice to the living who recall the carnage of those days as of yesterday; and historic truth, demand that the attempts to write the history of this eventful battle, shall receive every possible assistance. Such considerations induce a few words concerning the articles in the NEW-YORK TIMES of April 10 and 11, 1867, entitled "Chancellorsville." The same reasons give value to the questions of your estimable correspondent "Veteran Observer," whose attempts at military criticism, however, tempt one to doubt his polemical abilities in distinguishing between fact and fiction.

The writer of the article first referred to seems to be inspired with a commendable faithfulness; but withal he is in some things quite in error. The studious reader cannot fail to observe that he has drawn largely for his military criticisms of Chancellorsville from the volume recently published by two rebel engineers, (one an ex-staff officer of JACKSON,) whose work is by no means entirely accurate or complete, while it is valuable for its maps and other data it essays to supply. Dr. GUERNSEY relies too much upon this book when he takes from it the figures of HOOKER's effective strength. These figures may be correct as indicating the total present, but the column in the official reports of "present for duty," which is usually a very small per cent. above the actual effective strength, would show the numbers there attributed to HOOKER's columns as being slightly in excess of his real strength. However, this is quite an unimportant matter. There is no material fact stated by the writer of the articles in question which has not been already more fully discussed in SWINTON's *Army of the Potomac*, a publication not inappropriately termed by one caustic critic "A Panegyric on Gen. LEE, or History of the Army of Northern Virginia."

Your correspondent, "Dutton," in the TIMES of May 11, graphically describes in a few words some scenes in this great battle which no unofficial publication has hitherto touched upon.

In Dr. GUERNSEY's first article, the following extract deserves special attention, lest its statements—apparently culled from the rebel writer already referred to—shall ever hereafter be received as unquestioned history:

"*Hooker, before daylight on Sunday morning, gave an order which really lost the battle of that day,—the main action at Chancellorsville.* SICKLES had occupied a cleared hill, known as Hazel Grove, a little out from the main line, and therefore somewhat exposed to assault. But its position was such that from it artillery could enfilade the whole Union centre, held by SLOCUM, without the possibility of a reply. SICKLES was ordered, against his judgment, to abandon this. STUART appreciated the importance of this position, and occupied it at once with thirty guns, afterward increasing the number to forty or fifty. Then, soon after dawn, with his 27,000 men, he attacked SICKLES and FRENCH, who had about 22,000."

All of which is a very pretty story as illustrating the unwonted sagacity of a new rebel leader, but which, as a matter of fact, is full of error.

The writer of the foregoing extract has correctly appreciated that the action of Sunday was the main battle of Chancellorsville; and in correcting what are believed to be inaccuracies, it may as well be added that some important facts—proper to be stated in order to arrive at a correct appreciation of the events of that day—have been altogether omitted, probably because they were deemed to be mere matters of incident.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Going back, then, a few hours before Sunday morning—for this is necessary by way of explanation—the general position of the Union army is not inaccurately described as with "the right facing westward held by SICKLES' corps of FRENCH's division of COUCH; the centre facing south, by SLOCUM's corps and HANCOCK's division of COUCH," with MEADE's and HOWARD's corps in reserve, and REYNOLDS' marching up.

It should be noted here, that while this was the general line assumed, that part of SICKLES' Corps spoken of was only one division, commanded by the lamented BERRY, who had been acting under the immediate supervision of Gen. HOOKER during Saturday afternoon, in redeeming the rout of the Eleventh Corps. SICKLES' Corps, however, comprised two other large divisions, which, with a brigade from HOWARD and another from SLOCUM, had been operating quite independently under SICKLES' personal direction, in pushing forward to attack JACKSON's flank as he marched toward HOOKER's right. It was during these operations that the Eleventh Corps was driven in and night approached.

The road by which SICKLES had left the plank-road was in turn occupied by the enemy, who, pressing straight on toward HOOKER's headquarters, were being held in check by BERRY, and by PLEASANTON with his handful of cavalry, and batteries hastily gathered from a reserve artillery park, as is most truthfully described by your correspondent, "Dutton," as well as in the testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, (Vol. 1.) Before any considerable force of SICKLES' divisions, under BIRNEY and WHIPPLE, could be marched back to the position so handsomely defended by PLEASANTON, the evening was well spent, and the enemy having encountered a solid front, had ceased to press any further their already decided advantage.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

Thus matters stood at about 9 or 10 o'clock Saturday evening. While the general line assumed by HOOKER, "as taken up during the (Saturday) night," might have been "every way stronger than that before held," certain it is that at least 10,000 men, comprising the veteran division of KEARNEY (under BIRNEY) and another under WHIPPLE, formed no regular part of such a line, but were with SICKLES crowded in a clearing, (called by some writers Hazel Grove,) happily preserved from the enemy by the ready presence of PLEASANTON. This force, without the advantage of any road by which easy communication might be had with HOOKER's headquarters, and with the enemy on three sides of it, projected like an irregularly-shaped arm or wedge beyond the newly-established line of the army; and how, under these circumstances, this force should be disposed, and what was to become of it when daylight should show its helpless attitude to the enemy, was for the commanding General of the army to decide. Should it remain as it was after daylight, defeat—perhaps destruction—seemed its inevitable portion; and this, following so closely upon the disastrous events of Saturday, might entail everlasting dishonor upon the Army of the Potomac. Should it attempt to retire after dawn, it must do so under a heavy attack of the enemy, already massing, as if for the very purpose. To withdraw during the night seemed impracticable; for with difficulty did a few cavalry grope their way to the main lines. There was scarcely a bridle-path by which to communicate with headquarters, much less any road practicable for the artillery. There were runs to be crossed, though the distance was not great, and there were many guns to be withdrawn.

One mode of relief, however, suggested itself; and that was by a bold half desperate undertaking to drive back the enemy, and if not, to secure a road to retire upon at any rate to gain more space in which to manœuvre. This plan, on being suggested to Gen. HOOKER, was approved, and SICKLES was authorized to make a night attack, and to regain, if possible, the plank road. This most hazardous enterprise in its conception and execution challenges admiration.

While the right of the main army perpendicularly crossed the plank road facing westward, the centre facing south, &c., the detached troops of SICKLES were quietly formed for attack in an independent line as nearly as practicable parallel to the plank road and facing north, massed at the same time as regularly as the limited space would admit of, with BIRNEY on the right and WHIPPLE on the left and rear.

The details of opening the attack were intrusted to the gallant BIRNEY, who formed three lines for one charge, and still others as supports. Bayonets were to do the work, and, lest an accidental discharge should alarm the enemy, the caps were removed from the musket of every soldier in the attack. JACKSON's men were within a few rods of the Union lines. Not a fire had been lighted, nor a blanket unrolled; not a loud word could be spoken, nor yet must any eye be closed in sleep. Commands were whispered, canteens fastened or cast off, lest they should rattle, and officers watched the kindly obscuring clouds, in fear that the moon might scatter them and betray the secrets of the night. A distant shot from some stray picket along the main lines of the army, now and then broke through the stillness of the night—a calm betokening a storm.

By late in the evening,—it is difficult to fix the precise hour of night operations, except relatively to each other,—everything was ready, and noiselessly the attacking lines advanced toward the enemy who were resting along the plank-road. Gathering up the skirmish lines as reached, the whole body, lost in the woods, continued forward. The rustling of dry leaves, and the cracking of old twigs under the steady feet of thousands, might have aroused a more suspicious foe. Not a shot is fired. The advancing lines meet the enemy's pickets, whose random shots as they retire, fire a note of warning. There is no halt, but the pace is quickened, and in a few short moments the foes have met. "Hurrah! hurrah!" of clear and unmistakable Union tenor is scarcely heard ere the sounds of cheering are engulfed in powerful volleys of musketry; and now is night made hideous with war. SLOCUM and BERRY from the right pour in lead and shot and shell—BIRNEY's men in mass are among the enemy, and a second and a third line closes upon the first. Resistance was death. The soldiers knew their ground; many of them had slept there the night before. They removed every obstacle until the plank road was seized by their advance and communication thoroughly reëstablished. A few wild, fruitless attacks of the enemy sought to dislodge them, but in less than half an hour from the firing of the first shot each party rested.

The night attack—always dangerous—was thus entirely successful, and JACKSON's veterans were surprised by troops who bivouacked, formed and marched to the onset from within speaking distance of their own front. No published account is inconsistent with the belief that it was during this brief but successful night attack that JACKSON himself received his mortal wound. And in this connection the writer believes that he has evidence most trustworthy which, already thoroughly sifted, warrants his unconditional refutation of the oft-repeated assertion, and carefully cherished "Confederate" theory, that JACKSON was accidentally killed by his own men.

Although the movements just described did not give the plankroad itself as a secure passage for SICKLES' artillery and troops (he had no trains) to rejoin the main lines, yet it gave him space and opportunity to cut a road which might answer the same purpose.

This was soon accomplished; these facts reported to HOOKER's headquarters; and further instructions requested. This report was regularly made, in the dead quiet of the night, to the staff officer on duty at that time at HOOKER's headquarters, and whose business it was to receive and to attend to such reports. This officer did not deem so important a matter of sufficient moment to disturb Gen. HOOKER from the short repose he had sought, and the officer bearing the report was directed by Gen. VAN ALLEN *to wait*. The night was fast speeding; hours were precious, and here was a blunder. Gen. VAN ALLEN had but a short time previously arrived at the front, and without experience or qualification he had been allowed to assume the duties of Acting Chief-of-Staff in the field to the Commanding General, displacing a brilliant and capable officer—though much junior in rank—who had been HOOKER's confidential aid-de-camp in all his campaigns.* Of this same Brigadier Secretary STANTON on May 2, telegraphed to Gen. HOOKER:

"We cannot control intelligence in relation to your movements while your Generals write letters giving details. A letter from Gen. VAN ALLEN to a person not connected with the War Department describes your position as entrenched at Chancellorsville. Can't you give his sword something to do, so that he will have less time for the pen?
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.
Sent 11 A. M.

Gen. VAN ALLEN's connection with the Army of the Potomac was shortly terminated.

SUNDAY MORNING.

Toward morning Gen. VAN ALLEN was finally prevailed upon to carry to HOOKER the messenger's report, when SICKLES was sent for in person with all speed. After explaining more fully the position of affairs the latter received orders to withdraw his troops, and to conform his dispositions to the newly established lines of the army, where it was evident the battle of the next day must be fought.

Before this order could be executed the night was gone, and daybreak showed our retiring columns to the enemy. The latter in a short time vigorously attacked them, and from their rear guard to the main lines the battle soon became general.

By this time, however, SICKLES had united the greater part of his three divisions, and had personally assumed command of the entire right of the field of action. The left of his line joined SLOCUM's, but his right was "in the air." FRENCH and MEADE, who were still further to the right, and not engaged, were too far at the rear to be of any immediate service.

This was the state of affairs on Sunday morning, at the time of the general and severe engagement properly called "Chancellorsville," and these are some of the attending circumstances in addition to those contained in the narratives in the TIMES of April 10 and 11 and May 11. The sturdy BERRY and the gallant WHIPPLE, who there fought their last battle, and the lamented BIRNEY, who soon followed them to peace, might, were they living, supply many important omissions in the written history of the battle of Chancellorsville. But the record must be completed by other means.

The foregoing narrative is not consistent with the assertion that "*Hooker, before daylight on Sunday morning, gave an order which really lost the battle of that day*," &c., &c., &c., as stated in the first paragraph above quoted.

I have no intention to attempt a criticism on the able review of the Chancellorsville campaign published in the TIMES of the 10th and 11th. To many of the writer's opinions I subscribe. It is refreshing that the subject should be ventilated; justice could not be done to it in the turmoil of war. If any error is corrected before it becomes written as undisputed history, or any omission of fact supplied, the purpose of this article will have been accomplished. With this view, while on the subject, permit a few words to be added as to the events in that campaign immediately subsequent to those already described.

The testimony taken by the Committee on the Conduct of the War shows that on Sunday morning, during the battle of Chancellorsville, after the happening of the accident to Gen. HOOKER—which is often justly assigned as one of the two causes of the failure of the Chancellorsville campaign—the active fighting was suspended. The enemy were unable to press the dearly bought advantage which the morning's contest had given them, and their attacks were met by counter charges which cost them lives, prisoners and colors. This was before the final retirement of the troops to the line afterward assumed to the rear of the Chancellorsville plank road, and while the Chancellor House was burning from the effects of shot and shell. So exhausted were the enemy that their main attack had entirely ceased, their lines broken up, and it was with apparent difficulty that any front was preserved to his defiant foes. To be sure the junction of LEE with JACKSON's troops, (now commanded by STUART,) which occurred at about this time, was a military success, but comparatively valueless if the attack could not be successfully continued. LEE kept up a demonstration in the immediate front which faced south—commanded by COUCH and SLOCUM; but the troops of JACKSON had lost their vigor, and in their part of the field discontinued the action. Their advance on the plank road had gained only a few hundred yards since the battle began, and that at the cost of thousands of lives. Now was the time to turn and to attack them; and there was not a private soldier on the field who would not have told his General to do so, had he been consulted.

HOW THE BATTLE CLOSED.

The troops in position to make any such attack, however, were only those of the Third Corps, which had already lost nearly one-third of its numbers; and they having been engaged all day were without a round of ammunition. Nevertheless, they were formed for attack, with the intention on the part of their commander of attacking with the bayonet alone if the ammunition did not speedily arrive, and relying upon the assistance of troops to the right (COUCH's) and left, (MEADE's,) who were comparatively fresh, and one corps (MEADE's) hitherto disengaged.

Reports of the state of affairs were transmitted to Gen. HOOKER, and the coöperation of these corps requested to be ordered. Unfortunately at this time Gen. HOOKER had been obliged to succumb to the effects of the contusion he had received early in the day, and which hitherto he had not believed had disabled him. But he had been obliged to yield to the demands of nature, and when this report and request were brought to him he was about to seek repose in a tent hastily pitched near Gen. MEADE's headquarters. The course suggested, however, seemed to him so obviously proper that, suffering from extreme physical pain, he merely remarked to the officer who brought the communication to give it to Gen. MEADE, presuming it would meet with proper attention. Gen. HOOKER then sent a staff officer to Gen. COUCH to say that he desired to confer with him. Were the gallant and chivalric DAHLGREN now living, these details might be further particularized. Meanwhile, Gen. COUCH had been apprised of the proposed attack, and the desired coöperation; but his troops being yet slightly engaged, he did not wish to become seriously involved in other quarters without Gen. HOOKER's instructions, suggesting that MEADE's troops were more available. Gen. MEADE, who, being near HOOKER's tent, was well informed of his condition, declined to change his dispositions or to assist in any new attack, unless ordered to do so by Gen. HOOKER. But it was urged upon him that the latter was unable just at present to give any specific orders, and that he had already directed the matter to his (MEADE's) attention. Gen. MEADE then insisted upon orders from Gen. COUCH, who was his senior, and declined positively to coöperate in any proposed attack unless such orders were given him. It was urged upon Gen. MEADE that his troops were fresh, and that before Gen. COUCH could be communicated with, or could be fully apprised of the general condition of affairs, the opportunity presented might be lost, and new dispositions made by the enemy. But Gen. MEADE sat quietly on his horse outside of HOOKER's tent, and declined to fight. The distance between where HOOKER and MEADE were and where COUCH was, might have been about half a mile, and staff officers of HOOKER and other Generals galloped back and forth with the communications of which the foregoing are the substance.

Meanwhile, precious time was lost. No attack could be made successfully without thorough coöperation, and by the time COUCH was ready to take the formal command, the battle had quite ceased and the new second line ordered to be assumed—as it was afterward occupied by the army for the two succeeding days.

The occurrences of the two subsequent days are quite fully described in the testimony of different officers examined on the subject before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The foregoing may serve to explain the statement of Dr. GUERNSEY in the TIMES of April 10, 1867, and perhaps also to fix the responsibility for the failure he implies in saying that "no one could or would assume the responsibility of sending assistance to SICKLES, although the two corps of REYNOLDS and MEADE were within half an hour's march, and wholly unengaged. Half of either of them sent to SICKLES would have defeated STUART."

To this statement and the foregoing narrative who will take exception?

AN OFFICER AND EYE-WITNESS.

*Capt. WM. L. CANDLER, of Boston, Mass.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Notes from Lower Virginia—Railroads—L'Africaine—The Crops, The Country and the People.

CRANBERRY PLAINS, CARROLL COUNTY, VA., Monday, May 27, 1867.

It is now about five months since I had the pleasure of sending the TIMES a few screeds about the gold regions of the old "Cherokee country" in Northern Georgia. Having taken another dive into the realm of rebeldom I find that Virginia, in these lower counties, while not so queer and outlandishly destitute of civilized conveniences as the Georgia mountains, is quite as interesting and by far more enjoyable. The first thing necessary to record is the great improvement in the railroads, even within the past six months. From Washington, south, the rule since the war has been poor roadways, worse rolling stock and no connections to speak of. It was a necessary consequence of war's deterioration and poverty of resources for rehabilitation. But there has been a steady and very encouraging improvement. The cars are now clean and comfortable, while some of them are new and as good as those in use on our best roads. The engines, though in pretty fair condition, are as yet not replaced by new ones, and once in a while there is a slight breakage of unimportant parts, causing delays, but rarely an accident. The time they make, as their rolling stock improves, is better and better. The only delay in time which we had all the way from New-York, was caused by the Baltimore and Ohio train being behind time at Washington, and although the Orange and Alexandria train had to await its coming for an hour, the time was made up, and we had no difficulty in making our connection at Lynchburgh. Of the roadways so much cannot be said in praise, as the companies have not been able to put them in the condition of thorough repair that they need. There is a good deal of ambling up and down, and, after leaving the cars at Wytheville, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, as I was obliged to drive with the team our party took there, some distance along the course of the railway, I could not avoid a sort of double shiver of fear and amusement at the somewhat serpentine lines of the track we had just left. The rails don't pretend to be parallel; they are worn and bruised and bent and badly fastened; the ties are much decayed; and I believe if a spirit-level were to be drawn along a quarter of a mile of the road-bed its agitated bubble would burst in despair of finding rest. To think of going over such a track by steam is frightful—but then, in absolutely going, it only seems a little rough, and as it is only the possibility of what might happen that is troublesome we'll say nothing about it, and hope that the companies will soon be able to get their roads into as good shape as their rolling stock. There's a point now on which a little Congressional military reconstruction would be thankfully appreciated, but I suppose it is more necessary that all the negroes should be duly registered to vote and busy attending political meetings than that this fertile country should be put into condition for paying its share of the enormous national debt and current expenditures.

As we left Wytheville, and struck back east and south toward Carroll County, we met scores, and groups, and couples, and individuals of the colored persuasion, some in rags, and some in tags, and some in Confederate uniform, but all tending to the same point—going up to the county town to attend a political meeting. They are a gregarious race, always were, and now that they are free, take great delight in congregating about the towns, preferring to do little odd jobs, and loaf the rest of the time, rather than to take steady work in the country, which they can get at 75 cents or a dollar a day. However, the genus "loafer" seems to be a natural element in all races, and why the African should not make as accomplished a *flaneur* as the Broadway dandy or the Parisian stroller on the Boulevard, I confess I can see no reason. For the main requisite, enjoyment of sweet idleness, he certainly has an extraordinary aptitude.

The country, as we passed through it, was very lovely. It was a soft, gray day, without really giving more rain than an occasional gentle shower, and everything was fresh and vividly green. The season is ahead of ours in general vegetation, though not nearly so much so as we had expected to find it. Everything has been very backward. About thirty miles above Wytheville they had three inches of snow ten days ago, and there was a slight frost here last night. The strawberries and green peas we had delightedly anticipated here in abundance, are not at all, and the corn, which by this time has generally received its first hoeing, is hardly visible, much less hoeable. The prospects for that almost universal necessity down here are unfortunately poor, though the smaller grains—rye, wheat and oats—despite an occasional sorry-looking field, give good promise, and the late season will be most favorable for a large fruit crop. The land in Wythe County is in very fine condition, although so much neglected during the war. It is evidently cared for, but is naturally good. Long rolling meadows with gentle slopes, five miles of most admirable pasturage, and one does not wonder that it has been celebrated as a stock-raising region. The last few days of the war, when the loose and disorderly elements of LEE's disbanded army came rambling through here, horses, cattle, sheep, and nearly all the cured meats and corn laid up were levied on by the strong hand, and the region was pretty much cleaned out. The war itself had little direct influence, save in drawing off men and making provisions scarce, for neither of the armies were much seen here. STONEMAN raided through several times, but seems to have left a reputation of not doing any more damage than public necessity demanded. So that there is no such desolation here as one meets in Northern Virginia or in Georgia. Perhaps the most evident wealth of this country, aside from its splendid agricultural and pastoral capacity, is in its timber. A plentitude of oak and hard woods is a fine indication for any soil, and here one is constantly struck by the beautiful groves on almost every hill, principally white oak of forty or sixty years' growth, but here and there a few ash or chestnut. The economical pine is rarely seen along the rich undulations of this fertile region, but everything that could be asked by the grazier or farmer is common as air on every side. Such advantages, with numberless water-courses supplying domestic necessities and mechanical power in abundance, make lands that would rejoice the eyes of a thrifty New-England farmer and warm the chilly cockles of his heart. I should think there would be a natural emigration from those regions of stern training, where men have learned to work, and work well, to these less crowded spaces where a skillful and energetic man could see such rapid and exuberant evidence of his own labor. To many, reading some of our Northern papers which have their peculiar scope of circulation and influence in the rural districts, the idea has undoubtedly been brought that Northern men are not welcome among the Southerners, and I have seen columns of "outrages" to prove it. Now, I am a Northern man, an Abolitionist, an ex-army officer, a Republican and as intense a Unionist as can be found, yet during the months that I have spent in the South since the war, in Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia, in town and country, among the mechanics, farmers, railroad-men, storekeepers, miners—all sorts, in fact, except politicians, bar-room loafers and gamblers, whom I have assiduously avoided—and I have yet to meet the first unkind word or ungracious welcome. I have never obtruded my sentiments, nor concealed them when sought. I have minded my own business and treated other people as I wanted them to treat me, and I ask no better reception at the hands of any strangers than I have uniformly received. There are a great many I's in the above paragraph, but if they will help any one to see that Southern people are human beings, and will do as they are done by, like the rest of this wicked (but tolerably jolly) world, there will be no need of apology for egotism.

There are some other things about people and matters hereabouts, but I must get at them at another time. The mineral resources of this Blue Ridge region are worth a word or so; but as one writes words grow so plentiful that it is hard to stop at the right place.

J. R. H.

Ex-Gov. Perry Reiterates His Views—Denunciation of Negro Suffrage and the Disfranchisement of Southern States.

To the Editors of the Columbia Phœnix:

There is one important and vital fact which should be remembered by those who are going to vote for a Convention. The Military Bill makes it obligatory on the Convention to provide for unqualified negro suffrage in the State Constitution. No discretion is left with the Convention to adopt or reject this odious feature. They are not allowed to establish impartial suffrage, and require property or intelligence in the voter, whether white or black. All must vote who are twenty-one years old, whether or not they have property, or can read and write, or are white or black. This fundamental error, this black "Trojan horse," full of strife and woe, must be introduced into the State Constitution. There is no help for it if we go into a Convention.

If the Military Bill left it discretionary with the Convention to form such a Constitution as they, in their wisdom, might see proper to adopt, then there would be some excuse in voting for a Convention. But when *ordered and required*, in violation of the right of self-government, to incorporate so mischievous and degrading a feature in their Constitution, it does seem that the people of South Carolina, prompted by the spirit of liberty, should cry out "touch not, handle not, the unclean thing!" They must know that it will be impossible to maintain a just, wise and permanent republican form of government where a majority of the voters are ignorant, stupid, demi-savage paupers. They ought to see, too, that the peace and quiet of the State cannot be preserved where there are two antagonistic races clothed with equal political powers, and the inferior race superior to it in numbers. They must come in collision in their contests for power. In two-thirds of the districts of South Carolina, the negroes have the majority of voters. They may and will elect their sheriffs, clerks, ordinaries and tax collectors. They will send their own members to the Legislature, and elect their own Governor and members of Congress.

If we lived in a monarchy, or were to be continued under military rule, then both races might be properly governed and made to do justice toward each other. In a republic, the people are the sovereigns, and they must be wise and virtuous, or their Government will practice the most revolting tyranny and oppression. Look at Mexico, where they have had a republic founded on a stupid, ignorant, mongrel population. Their Government has been nothing but a succession of bloody revolutions and cruel military usurpations. Without the highest virtue and great intelligence on the part of the masses of population, it is impossible for a republic to stand. England attempted one in 1640, but it was a melancholy failure, owing to the ignorance and viciousness of the masses. France has tried the experiment twice, and after wading through rivers of blood, had to seek repose in despotism. In both England and France, at the time those efforts were made, there were thousands distinguished for their virtues and talents; but the great masses were ignorant and uninformed, and were swayed by their passions and vices. But how infinitely superior were those masses to the freedmen of South Carolina.

We have a foretaste of negro legislation, assisted by Radical cunning, in the platform adopted at their Charleston Convention. Before they have been allowed to cast a vote, or exercise the first political privilege, they boldly proclaim that *property* alone, and not *persons*, is to be taxed. Remember this avowal is publicly made by those who have no property to be taxed. In other words, the negroes are to pay no taxes toward the support of the Government; but all taxes are to be paid by the white race. Next they declare that their children must be educated at our expense, and their aged and infirm parents must be supported by us. We must support, too, their idle and vicious who become paupers. The hearty, hale negro man, who makes his hundred or two hundred dollars per annum, and spends it foolishly, must not be taxed one cent to educate his own children or to support his own father or mother. They declare, also, that the lands must be divided into small tracts, and that it is not good policy for one man to own a large landed estate. In other words, every negro must have a home. The ways and means of getting that home will be explained hereafter, in the Convention or Legislature.

It would really seem, from this programme, that *the black race are to be a sort of aristocracy* in South Carolina. They are, by their superior numbers, to have the reins of Government in their hands, and elect all the State and district officers, to make all of our laws, and be exempted from taxation, like the feudal *noblesse* of France, prior to their revolution in 1790. The white man must cultivate his lands, pay the taxes of the Government, and obey the laws made by the freedmen! This is what the friends of Convention are innocently preparing for themselves and posterity! What worse can a Black Republican "Rump Congress" do for us?

But it is said that it is in vain to think of defeating the call of a Convention. This is very true, while so many white persons are determined to vote for it, and a portion of the newspaper Press of the State refuse to publish anything on the other side. If the white race were united as they ought to be, by every principle of honor, patriotism and interest, they could very easily vote it down. In the country, remote from the influence of vile, Radical emissaries, the freedmen know very little at present about the right of suffrage, and care less. They will not go out to register and vote, and many of them will vote with their employers. But this will not be the case long. In all probability the white vote of the State will be larger at the ensuing election than the black vote. It will not be so in another election.

In the last State Convention, which assembled in Columbia, in 1865, there were gathered together all the illustrious men of the State. It was a body of men unsurpassed for their wisdom, virtue and talents. Not one of them can be a member of the proposed Convention. They are all excluded by the Military Bill, and deprived even of voting for members of the Convention. *The proposed assemblage will be composed of negroes, Northern men, traitors to the State, and a few gallant and honorable young men*, who may possibly consent to become candidates, and be elected, in some of the upper districts. It will be a motley, heterogeneous collection of white, gray and black spirits around the political cauldron, into which is to be thrown the honor, Constitutional rights, Republican principles and departing glory of South Carolina.

To the few young men in that Convention, there will be *something ineffably mean* in knowing that they have obtained their seats by disfranchising and dishonoring those whom they have loved and honored through life. But this disgraceful sacrifice does not stop with the Convention. It must be continued in the Government of the State, and in filling all the offices in the State. Every Judge on the bench, from the venerable Chief Justice down to the youngest member of the Judiciary, must throw aside his gown and *will no longer be permitted to administer justice* in South Carolina. All who have served in the Legislature, or filled the office of Justice of the Peace, are excluded from any participation in the administration of the Government. In the place of those Judges, Governors, Legislators and distinguished men, who are disfranchised and declared unworthy of holding office, the negroes are substituted!

It is not surprising that the Radical members of Congress should wish to exclude from the councils of the nation all representatives who are worthy of being regarded as Southern men. They have so long indulged in vulgar and malignant abuse of the South, that they would naturally feel unpleasant in having a true Southern man listening to their billingsgate. It is very likely, too, that *Mr. Sumner and others might not, from old associates and remembrances, feel exactly safe* in uttering their calumnies. But that honorable and spirited Southern men should consent to vote for such exclusion, is to me most passing strange.

South Carolina, and the whole South, with one voice, rejected indignantly, last Fall, the Constitutional Amendment, which only excludes from office the leading men of the Southern States, and reduced our representation in Congress. It did not disfranchise any one or establish negro suffrage. But now, both these *dishonoring and fatally ruinous principles* are established by the Military Bill, and the people are ready to adopt them! What has produced this seeming craven and cowering spirit?

It is urged that unless we vote for a Convention, establish negro suffrage, and disfranchise our prominent men, confiscation will be adopted by Congress. A friend said, the other day, that this ought not to scare us, for we were all broke and ruined pecuniarily, and had nothing left to confiscate. He thought it was too late in the day to dishonor ourselves in order to save the remnant of our property. I think if any one will read the speech of HORACE GREELEY in Richmond, on confiscation, he will see, as I have always contended, that there is no danger on this subject from Congress. Mr. GREELEY says that THADDEUS STEVENS is the only prominent member of Congress who has ever suggested such a scheme, and that he has never, with all his ability and influence, been able to persuade others to adopt it. He then goes on to show that such a policy would not benefit the freedmen, while it would entail ruin and starvation on the Southern States.

But we are told that if we do not adopt the Military Bill and vote for a Convention, something worse will be imposed on the Southern States. In my opinion, *nothing worse than negro suffrage and a negro Government can be forced upon us.* It would be a thousand times preferable to remain under military rule, and submit to all the exactions of military authority. The officers of the army are generally honorable men—men of our own race, and intelligent men, who have some regard for the opinion of the world and their own reputation. They are acting, too, under the direction of the President and his Cabinet, who are wise and enlightened statesmen, and will have some regard for justice and humanity, which the stupid negro will not have, when his selfishness and passions are aroused.

There are some who advocate the voting for a Convention as a means of controlling the negro vote. They seem to forget that the Convention is bound to establish negro suffrage and that no discretion is allowed on this subject. In my judgment, *negro suffrage is the ne plus ultra of all political and social evils.* I have, in former letters, shown the fallacy of hoping to control the negro vote in the future, and will not repeat what I have already said on this subject.

In all that I have said, I know that I am in a large minority at this time, as I was in 1860, and that I have been censured and abused now, as I was then, for resisting and fighting to the last moment, what I believed to be the ruin and degradation of the State. Minorities, which are so frightful to some, have no terrors for me. I have lived in them all my life, and grown familiar with them. Indeed, I have a great respect and sincere regard for them in times of political excitement or panic. They have generally firmness and principle, which cannot always be said of majorities, however large they may be.

I will conclude this article with an extract from a letter received the other day from a noble lady of South Carolina, whom I never had the pleasure of seeing or corresponding with before. It was the spontaneous effusion of a spirited and patriotic heart. She says:

"I believe I speak the feeling of at least every *woman* in South Carolina, when I say we heartily indorse your views, and each and every sentiment you express in your recently published letters. We pray you to continue your efforts to save us from such dishonor and such degradation, to which the pain of twenty violent deaths were preferrable, and may Heaven aid you in recalling the manhood of our State to a sense of what is due at least their race."

This is the entire letter, with the exception of the address and the name of the writer. Such patriotic and spirited sentiments from one lovely woman fully compensates for all the criticisms and abuse which have been heaped on me.

I now repeat what I have said in my former articles. Let every one, not disfranchised, go and register his name. This he must do, if he has any regard for the preservation of his life, liberty and property. Then let him go to the election, without fail, and vote for good men, indorsing on it, "against convention." These are the words of the Military Bill, and must be used instead of "no convention." Let him influence others to vote the same ticket, with the same indorsement. Having done this, he will have discharged his duty to the country and himself, and done all he can do to save the honor of his State.

B. F. PERRY.

The Condition of the South—Sentiments of Wendell Phillips.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 28th of last February I left New-York for Florida by way of the sea, *via* Savannah, whence I returned north mostly by rail. I had been led to suppose that, owing to the unsettled condition of political affairs at the South, a sojourn there would be far from agreeable in many respects. In this, however, I was happily disappointed. I passed two weeks in a lone house on the St. Johns River, the outside doors of which were never fastened; and again about the same period in a boarding-house kept by a widow lady in St. Augustine, in which there was not so much as a button on an outside door, where I slept without apprehension, although at times I was the only male occupant. In all I passed some sixty days in the Atlantic Southern States, during which period, although I heard of some murders and other outrages, I witnessed nothing unpleasant myself, nor was there even an angry word spoken within my hearing while I remained south of Mason and Dixon's line. I conversed much and freely with many persons of both sexes and divers colors and grades of society, including some possessing high accomplishments, from all of whom I received kind and courteous treatment, and in some instances touching hospitality. As far as I could judge, the people of intelligence generally felt that they were hopelessly conquered, and were not only willing but anxious to be returned to their places in the nation they had so unwisely sought to destroy.

The only bitter words I heard spoken were uttered by a distinguished gentlemen in South Carolina, whose sentiments were entitled to greater weight, from the fact that he had ever been, throughout the rebellion, a consistent and earnest friend of the Union at great sacrifice of property, including most of the furniture of the house in which he now lives, and subjected himself and family beside to much persecution and social contumely and insults. "The man," said he, in alluding to some of the ultra Radicals, who were then advocating more stringent measures than those which Congress had recently adopted for the pacification and reconstruction of the South—"the man," said he, "who is aware of the present condition of the people of the Southern States—how utterly they have been impoverished and desolated by fire and sword—how the whole length and breadth of the land has been devastated and passed over, as it were, by the burning ploughshare of destruction and sown thick with the salt of affliction—that will still seek to add to their woes by measures prompted by the spirit of revenge—can have nothing human left in his nature. He must be a fiend."

This conversation was recalled to my memory while reading a communication in the WEEKLY TIMES of the 25th inst., from "WENDELL PHILLIPS on the release of DAVIS," copied from the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. The word "fiend" is described by Lexicographers as meaning "an enemy in the worst sense," (as for instance, the foul fiend or devil,) "an implacable and malicious foe." Without meaning to be severe, I think candid readers must admit that in his communication, Mr. PHILLIPS has given expression to sentiments and evinced dispositions that should entitle him most emphatically to wear the term "fiend," as it is defined in dictionaries; for it seems to me that he has exhausted the strength of the English language in giving utterance to "implacable and malicious" sentiments, and in proving himself to be "an enemy in the worst sense," not only to JEFFERSON DAVIS, but to his fellow men and all law, whether human or divine. Nor is this present phase of Mr. PHILLIPS' character unwarranted by that of the philanthropist, that has been heretofore so widely accorded to the gifted orator, for, as with a too "vaulting ambition," a morbid excess of virtue and love of human kind sometimes, as in the instances of NERO and ROBESPIERRE, "o'erleaps itself and falls on tother side."

It sounds awful and wierdlike to hear a people educated in a Christian land told by a great teacher of morality—if not of religion, as Mr. PHILLIPS claims to be—that it is a virtue to punish, and a lack of it to forgive; that millions of "loyal hearts" are now "swelling in secret with bitter hate, which bides its time" to be revenged on the "knavish Government" and "prostituted Court," that refused to hang DAVIS, "the wretch who sought to crush" (this same knavish) "the most beneficent Government on earth;" that this "bitter hate" will last beyond the grave, and that dying fathers "will leave bloody instructions for those who come after them."

It seems to me that if SHAKESPEARE could have had access to Mr. PHILLIPS' discourse he might have found material by which he could have intensified the character of *Iago*. But the parallel would not have been complete, because the malicious revenge *Iago* contemplated was confined mostly in his own breast, whereas Mr. PHILLIPS seeks to infuse the "bitter hate that bides its time" in his into the hearts of millions, and to perpetuate and extend it even to future generations, and until the "next time" arrives, when he counsels "our boys in blue" and other loyal hearts not to rely on our Government and laws, but "resolve to settle their own wrongs and prevent being cheated," by taking the law in their own hands, and doing as was done by some of our soldiers in the late war, who "reported no arrests at headquarters," but (continues Mr. PHILLIPS in italics) *they simply brought in no prisoners;*" in other words, assassinated them.

THOMAS R. HAZARD.

VAUCLUSE, R. I., May 28, 1867.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Barnard and Clerke, J. J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Referred Motions.

1—Peterson vs. The People, &c.
2—The People vs. Claus.
3—Same vs. Jacobs.
4—Same vs. Powers.
5—Sarsfield vs. Healy.
6—Matter of proving last will and testament of Hallett.
7—Black vs. McAlear.
8—Suydam vs. Tomlinson.
9—Kerr vs. Mansfield.
10—Abby vs. Christy.
11—Burnett vs. The People, &c.
12—McIntyre vs. Fitch.

The total number of causes on this month's calendar is 285.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held in the New Marble Building, by Welles, J. Court will open at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
1 to 5—Reserved generally.
6—Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank vs. Gerner.
7—Gilman vs. McClellan.
8—Tappen vs. Powers.
9—Martine vs. Townshend.
10—Same vs. McKee.
11—Pike vs. Orcutt.
12—Barnes vs. Sibell.
13—Patterson vs. Baker.
14—Same vs. Same.
15—Branch vs. Roberts.
16—Same vs. Same.
17—Winter vs. Baker.
18—Same vs. Same.
19—Hedges vs. Dalton.
20—Ferris vs. Farley.
21—Hogg vs. McKeon.
22—Sturgis vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
23—Stewart vs. Drew.
24—Jansen vs. Ward.
25—Mott vs. Carpenter.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1297—Manvel vs. Holdredge.
951—Waring et al. vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, et al.
1081—Crooker, Adm'r, vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
851—Tucker vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
852—Tucker vs. Same.
883—Vierick, Jr., vs. The Third-av. R. R. Co.
1433—Gordon, Ex'r, vs. Linderman.
1383—Gilbert vs. Maitland.
1429—Baker et al. vs. Webster.
739—Curtis, Rec'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
989—McDonald vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
1267—Hewett et al. vs. Millet et al.
1329—De Leyer vs. Pike et al.
641—Dufais vs. Andrews et al.
245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
1693—Sergeant et al. vs. Burrows et al.
865—Moose et al. vs. Spooner.
1457—U. S. and Brazil Mail S. S. Co. vs. Merrill, Jr., Surv'r.
3703—People of State of N. Y. vs. East N.Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co.

Part II—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. in the marble building.

Nos.
130—Roe et al. vs. Allaire, exec'x.
356—Hartley No. 1 vs. James et al.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.
610—Graniss, assignee, vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
536—Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1276—Brayer et al. vs. Fisher et al.
796—Drew vs. Dam.
956—Peck and another vs. Bailey and another.
1006—Phillip vs. Dandius.
468—Ballatine vs. Henry.
1562—Godard vs. Cunard.
460—Broadwell vs. Hynes.
1062—Fills, ex'x, &c., vs. Jones.
300—Low et al. vs. Hail et al.
556—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
1684—Russ, by his guardian, vs. The Broadway & 7th-av. R. R. Co.
1068—Brown vs. Freche.
541—Kiensted vs. Clerke et al.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.
1908—Horan vs. Akin et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calender called at 12 o'clock.

Preferred Cases,

Class One.

Nos.
1—Shumway vs. Berg.
2—Swan vs. Singleton.
3—Whitehouse vs. Davis.
4—Edmiston vs. Gordon.
5—Spelman vs. Arnold.
6—Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank vs. Donnelly.
7—Grocers' Nat. Bank vs. Harris.
8—Bitter vs. Blank.
9—Millson vs. Corwin.
10—Aitkin vs. Stewart.
11—Reiss vs. Roache.
12—Prallo vs. Rapsar.
13—Wood vs. Belden.
14—Cusack vs. McKenzie.
15—Schlesinger vs. Barrows.
16—Same vs. Brown.
17—Clute vs. Meade.
18—Sinclair vs. Hanson.
19—Robbins vs. Barnes.
20—Sheridan vs. Vandenburg.
21—Dunlap vs. Swift.
22—Sandford vs. Robertson.
23—Coffin vs. Ellis.
24—Butler vs. Ward.
25—Gordon vs. Warmecher.
26—Moyer vs. Gaige.
27—Mecklen vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
28—Townsend vs. Peck.
29—Jellis vs. Sayre.
30—Brown vs. Barden.
31—Morris vs. Lowenstein.
32—Hamlin vs. same.
33—Audkirk vs. Walker.
34—Meers vs. the same.
35—Stohlenstein vs. Fox.
36—Anderson vs. Zantzmyer.
37—Smith vs. Hillsburgh.
38—Glutle vs. Orne.
39—Wicks vs. Freel.
40—Demarest vs. Barclay.
41—Gilbert vs. Armstrong.
42—First Nat. Bk of Northampton vs. Jonas.
43—Chemical Bank vs. N.Y. Mutual B. Coal Co.
44—Wilson vs. Wright.
45—Same vs. same.
46—Holly vs. Dean.
47—Pinney vs. Hard.
48—Wellington vs. Dermot.
49—Wells vs. Rizzi.
50—World Co. vs. Poppe.
51—Pierce vs. Doda.
52—Speiling vs. Dahlbrenner.
52—Beel vs. Schenck.
54—Benedict vs. Gorner.
55—Wolf vs. Flanders.
56—Kelley vs. Herch.
57—Cook vs. the same.
58—Stuart vs. Evans.
59—Martin vs. Thorne.
60—Sagandorph vs. Boody.
61—Prince vs. Bass.
63—Cunningham vs. Brookfield.
63—Rae vs. Greives.
64—Finch vs. Hughes.
65—Delley vs. South Boise Tunnel and Mine Company.
66—Mason vs. Gregan.
67—Paulding vs. Brinckerhoff.
68—Gilbert vs. Shortland.
69—Virginia Birch Company vs. Grange.
70—Pike vs. Neill.
71—Bennett vs. McKenzie Range Company.
72—Fowler vs Wood.
73—Kennedy vs. Pendergast.
74—McDonald vs. Nye.
75—Carr vs. McMahan.
76—Townsend vs. Dwinille.
77—Quackenbush vs. Wilcox.
78—Doherty vs. Bowry.
79—Same vs. Carson.
80—Emberson vs. Chittenden.

Second Class.

81—Richardson vs. Fowlis.
82—Martin vs. Shannon.
83—Ratahan vs. Leland.
84—Merick vs. Van Buren.
85—Henuricks vs. Stark.
86—Rauch vs. Schall.
87—Benzon vs. Muir.
88—Young vs. Ackerman.
89—Cohn vs. Harris.
90—Brown vs. Burrell.

Third Class.

91—Draper vs. the Peru Iron Company.
92—Cropsy vs. Hallenbeck
93—Roberts vs. Berdell.
94—Meyers vs. Droz.
95—Levi vs. Howe.
96—Nat. Bank of Met'r vs. Morgan.
97—Dennis vs. Robinson.
98—Hackettstown National Bank vs. Rea.

Fourth Class.

99—Doherty vs. Dearie.
100—Durant vs. Einstein.
101—Colton vs. Thayer.
102—Moora vs. Moora.
103—Nelson vs. Watts.
104—Woods vs. Marchant.
105—Dorckin vs. Merrillo.
106—Dorras vs. Dickinson.
107—Rothschild vs. Moser.
108—Van Beuren vs. Phelps.
109—Roth vs. Flynn.
110—Rice vs. Cusick.

Fifth Class.

111—Lynes vs. Ezekiel.

Sixth Class.

112—Barnes vs. Schofield.
113—Davidson vs. Roberts.
114—Parker vs. Hohenstern.
115—Bixby vs. Hubbard.
116—Butler vs. Demurel.
117—Stoepel vs. Blatchford.
118—Mischin vs. Hess.
119—White vs. Fowler.
120—Borott vs. Garsia.
121—Lawrence vs. Cozans.
122—Butler vs. Mariel.

Seventh Class.

123—Wright vs. Rowland.
124—Hart vs. Lippman.
125—Blind Mechanics' Association vs. The Mayor.
126—Hannan vs. Reid.
127—Duff vs. Lathrop Sewing Machine Co.

The general Calendar, which commences at No. 128, (Stewart vs. Morehouse.) will be published on Tuesday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—No Court during the month.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
495—Bertry vs. German Reform Protestant Dutch Church.
1242—Simson vs. Sexton.
289—Compagnie General Transatlantique vs. Waetjen.
696—Sinclair vs. Allaire.
186—Bonninger vs. Kutruff
663—Whele vs. Sands.
722—McDonald vs. Francis.
608—Wilford vs. Murphy.
708—Hart vs. Hart.
295—Drachman vs. Cort.
702—Carain vs. Eaton.
664—Filmer vs. Taylor.
386—Underwood vs. Gray.
523—Dennis vs. Kearny.
642—Beil vs. Barnard.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
3227—Brod vs. Darman, impleaded.
2615—Brillas vs. Atlantic Mail SS. Co.
3199—McCoy vs. Abraham.
3165—Winsheimer, Admin., &c., vs. The Normal Petroleum Co., New-York.
3169—McKinley vs. The Am. Exchange Bank.
2325—Lockwood vs. Callin.
3111—Irvine as Ext'x vs. Spring et al.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
2929—Moses vs. Banker et al.
3157—Moore vs. Herman.
3217—Sackett vs. Gurner.
2111—Shepard vs. Heineken et al.
1565—Fabbre et al. vs. Eisner.
2509—McGarry, Adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1975—Mathews vs. Spaulding.

Part II—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
3308—Krachen vs. Olmsted.
2752—Witcop, an infant, vs. Lawrence.
3222—Whitbeck vs. Hayward.
2994—Shafer vs. Guest.
3184—Farrell vs. Jackson.
3314—Steinberg et al vs. Fitzgerald et al.
3214—Blattan vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
1428—Fogerty vs. Audenreid.
3036—Walsh vs. Collins.
3084—Lans vs. Hulle.
3238—Ranch vs. Lyons.
3122—Beebe et al. vs. McCormack et al.
3242—Bentley vs. Shoemaker.
3246—Irvine vs. Wood et al.
2468—Brink et al. vs. Hope Fire Ins. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—Bund vs. Clark.
2—Fitzgerald vs. Wells.
3—Black vs. Livingston.
4—Butler vs. Tracy.
5—Cockroft vs. Conner.
6—Ferguson vs. Burt.
7—Oldenburg vs. Smith.
8—Zechiel vs. McNulty.
9—Jaudon vs. Morgan.
10—Morton vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.
10½—Hallett vs. Fields.
11—Dickey vs. Reilly.
12—Lagrange vs. Decker.
13—Terry vs. Downing.
14—Olsen vs. DeWolf.
15—Blair vs. Smith.
16—Campbell vs. Murphy.
17—Delafield vs. Smith.
18—Conradi vs. Sinser.
19—Davis vs. Ross.
20—Monell vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.

The whole number on this calendar for the month thus far is 207.

The Law Courts for June.

To-day being the first Monday of the month, the law courts will commence the term, some of them with calendars more heavily laden than we have known them for months, if not for years. For instance, there are 273 causes on the calendar of the Supreme Court, Chambers. Eighty of these come within what is termed the first-class of preferred causes, which are motions to transfer, or take cases out of their order on the General Calendar and put them on the short or one-hour calendar. Eighty is an unusual number; we generally have from 30 to 40. The difference can be explained on one principle only. There are in this City many actions commenced in the Supreme Court on promissory notes, checks, drafts, bills, book account, &c., because the other City Courts have not jurisdiction of the person of the defendants. In nine cases out of ten there is no defence in law or equity. But the persons sued want time, and they fancy they can better afford to pay an attorney to "stave off" the day of payment than they can make efforts to honestly square up with their creditors. Those who are thus situated know well, or at least their lawyers do, that if the actions can be put off this term, there will be no chance to try them until next October. This will give them at least ninety days, and meantime what effect the Bankrupt Law will have on debtors, it is difficult to say. The month before the commencement of the Summer vacation is ordinarily the most busy term of the year in the Courts. There will be a less number, however, than usual. Chief-Justice Robertson and Judges Garvin and Monell, of the Superior Court, and First Judge Daly, of the Common Pleas, having been elected members of the Constitutional Convention—which will meet at Albany in the early part of the month—will necessarily be absent; hence there will be no General Term of the Superior Court and but one Trial Term in the Common Pleas. Judge McCunn will hold Trial Term, Part I. of the Superior, and Judge Jones Part II. Judge Barbour is assigned to hold the Special Term.

Judge Brady will hold the one trial term of the Common Pleas, and Judge Cardozo will sit at Chambers and Special Term.

In the Supreme Court there will be a General Term, which, according to the printed programme, will be held by Leonard, P. J., and Barnard and Clerke, J. J. The Special Term, it is understood, will be presided over by Judge Welles, who held the same branch during May. Judge Ingraham will sit in the Chambers, and Judge Miller in the Circuit, Part I. We are not advised who will hold Part II. of the Circuit. There are 285 causes on the calendar of the Supreme Court—General Term.

In the Marine Court there will be two trial terms. Judge Hearne will hold Part I., and the side branch by one of the other Judges. The calendar numbers 207.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 1, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. '68 C....	135½	200	Pacific Mail........	129
50,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C...	111⅞	800	N. Y. Cen........	98⅝
27,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C'62	109⅝	300	do.........b60	99⅛
50,000	do........	109⅝	100	do.........b30	99
51,500	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'64.	105¾	300	do........	98⅞
127,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C'65	106½	100	do......2d call	99
50,000	do........	106⅞	100	do........	98⅞
500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. Small........	108¼	1200	Erie R........	59⅞
3,500	do........	108½	100	do........	59⅞
			500	do......2d call	59⅞
2,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40..C.	99½	560	Hud. Riv. R........	102⅝
2,000	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s.		200	N. Y. & N. H. R...	116
	First Ser.......	106½	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....	68¾
500	do.....3d Ser.	105⅝	400	do........	69
3,000	Brook. 6s. P. L...	94	1100	do........	69⅛
1,000	Mich. St. W. L..	100	600	do........	69
59,000	Tenn. 6s......x-c	67½	100	do......b30	69⅛
1,000	do........	68	200	Ill. Cen. R........	117
7,000	Virginia 6s.. ex-c	47	100	do........	117⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s........	97	100	do......2d call	117⅛
10,000	do........	97⅛	300	Clev. & Pitts.......	75⅛
10,000	do........	97¼	200	do......b15	75⅛
6,000	Ga. St. 6s........	74	1300	Chic. & N. W......	34⅞
15,000	Conn. St.6s.W.L.	100¼	400	do........	34⅞
20,000	O. & Miss. C.....	25¼	200	do........	34⅞
3,000	Erie 1st M.......	101	400	do........	34¾
5,000	Harlem 1st M....	100¼	200	do......b10	34⅞
2,000	Chic. & Alt. In. B.	90	1000	do......s30	34¾
5,000	P..F.W.& C. 2d..	96	800	do........	34⅞
3,000	Morris & Es. 1st M.	94½	1100	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	58⅞
7,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	88	200	do......b30	58¾
120	Cen. Nat. Bank....	111	600	do........	58⅞
10	Ninth Nat. Bank...	115	200	do......b30	58⅞
10	Corn Ex. Bk........	123	100	do.....2d call	58⅞
55	Adams Ex........	66	100	Chi. & R. I.......	88⅞
160	do........	67	100	do......s30	88⅞
100	do......s20	67	500	do........	88⅞
350	do........	68	50	do........	88⅞
100	do.....2d call	66⅝	100	do......s10	88⅞
100	U. S. Express......	72½	100	do.....2d call	88¾
38	do........	73	200	Del., L. & W. R....	125
50	Wilksbarre Coal...	36	300	Tol., W. & W.......	41⅛
200	At. M. S. Co......	102	100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	96⅞
200	do......s60	101½	200	do........	96⅞
200	Cum. Coal Pr......	30	200	do........	96⅞
100	West. U. Tel......	42½	90	do........	96⅞
200	do........	42⅞	100	Ind. & Cin........	79⅛
100	do......b15	43	100	Alt. & T. H........	40⅞
500	Mar. Pf........	17	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf......	56
400	Boston W. P.......	26	400	do........	56⅛
50	Mil. & St. P. R....	34⅜	500	do......2d call	56⅝
200	do........	34½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Bos. Water P.......	26⅛	100	Hud. R. R........	102⅞
100	Pac. M. SS. Co.....c	128⅞	400	Reading R........	103⅞
100	West. U. Tel.......	42⅝	500	do.........c	104
400	Adams Express....	65⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	56⅛
300	N. Y. Cen........	98¾	100	Clev. & Pitts.......	75⅞
100	do........	98⅞	100	do........	75⅞
100	do......b10	98⅞	200	do.......b10	75⅞
200	do.......c	98⅞	100	Chi., R. I. & P......	88⅞
100	do......b3	98⅞	100	do......s15	88
100	do......s15	98¾	100	do......b3	88⅛
200	Erie R........	59¼	200	Chi. & N. W.......	33⅞
200	do.......c	59¼	300	do......b15	34
100	do......b5	59⅜	100	do.......c	33⅞
1500	do........	59⅝	1600	do........	34
1300	do......b3	58⅞	200	do......b3	34⅛
200	do......b30	59½	200	do......b30	34⅛
400	do.......c	58⅞	100	do........	34⅛
800	M. S. & N. I......	68¾	1200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	58⅞
200	do......s15	68⅞	200	do......b10	58⅞
300	do......b3	68⅝	200	do......b3	58⅞
200	do......b30	68⅞	300	do.......c	58⅝
200	do.......c	68¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Ct......	25¼	1300	M. S. & N. I......	69⅛
100	Canton Co........	43	300	do......b30	69⅛
200	do........	43¼	500	do......b3	69⅛
100	do......b30	43⅜	300	do......s3	69⅛
500	Boston W. P......	26	200	do......b10	69⅛
100	do......s10	25⅞	200	do......s15	69⅛
100	West. U. Tel...b10	43	100	do......b4	69⅛
200	do........	42⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts......c	75⅞
100	do......b3	42⅞	200	do......s10	75⅞
1300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	99	200	do......s3	75⅞
200	do......b15	99⅛	200	Chic., R. I. & P.....	88⅞
600	do......s3	99	100	do......b10	88⅞
200	do......s10	99	300	do........	88⅞
100	do......b3	98⅞	800	do......b3	88⅞
500	Erie Railroad.....	59⅝	400	Chic & N. W.......	34⅞
2400	do........	59⅝	800	do......b3	34⅞
200	do......b30	59⅞	200	do......s10	34⅞
800	do......s3	59¾	200	do......b10	34⅞
200	do......s10	59⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf. b30	58⅞
300	do......s5	59⅝	600	do........	58⅞
500	do........	59⅞	200	do.......c	58⅞
200	Reading R.....s15	104	100	P., F. W. & C......	96⅞
200	do........	104	100	do......b10	97
200	Ill. Cen........	117⅛	100	do......b3	96⅞

MONDAY, June 3—A. M.

We have received the exact figures of the Customs receipts at all the ports of the United States for the third quarter of the Fiscal Year. Adding these to the first and second quarters, the comparison is as follows with the previous year:

	1866-7.	1865-6.
July 1 to Sept. 30......	$50,843,774	$47,009,583
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31......	37,803,027	39,216,338
Jan. 1 to Mar. 31......	46,130,183	46,645,597
Total to Mar. 31....	$134,776,984	$132,871,518

On the 1st of April, we estimated for the third quater at all the ports—from the actual receipts into the New-York Office of the Treasury of the United States—$46,170,627. The official total is $46,130,183. The grand total for the first nine months of the Fiscal Year, it will be seen, is $1,905,466 ahead of last year, although at New-York alone the receipts were $6,977,443 behind the same period in 1865-6.

We have heretofore (April 1) estimated for the Fourth Quarter $29,000,000 at New-York and $11,200,000 at the out-ports, together $40,200,000. Our April figure was exceeded by $11,074 at New-York, while May fell short $822,557. We estimated only $9,000,000 at New-York for the present month, which, should the new crops continue to look well, will probably be exceeded, giving the Treasury a total revenue in Gold from Customs for the whole Fiscal Year ending on 30th inst. *one hundred and seventy-five million of dollars*, as against $179,046,651 last year. This is allowing for a falling off at all the ports for the present quarter of $5,952,117.

The Gold Interest on the Funded Public Debt paid out of this revenue at New-York amounts, at pressent, to $53,015,310, and at the other Offices of the Treasury about $20,000,000. A balance of about $2,000,000 of the May Interest remains to be called for in June, so that only seventy-five millions of the hundred and seventy-five will have been required for this object. Of the $100,000,000 Gold surplus, the Treasury has probably sold less than one-fourth, and now holds the remainder in ownership of the Government, in addition to the Gold belonging to Depositors and represented by outstanding Gold Notes or Certificates, as they are indifferently called.

While the Customs Revenue in Gold for the year are likely to run ahead by $15,000,000 of our original estimate at the beginning of the year, the Internal Taxes, in Currency, will probably fall short $27,000,000 of the calculation of $300,000,000 then made on this source of revenue. This is owing in a considerable measure to the alterations in the Tax laws, and for the rest, to a hesitation in our domestic trade and manufacturing industry from financial apprehensions last Winter and through most of the Spring, growing out of the discussion of Currency contraction which

the recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury has already done much to remove.

The following are the general revenues of the Government (Gold and Currency) for the first three-quarters of the Fiscal Year, as compared with the previous year:

Quarters.		1866-67.	1865-66.
First—	Customs	$50,843,774	$47,009,583
	Taxes	99,507,448	96,649,997
	Miscellaneous	8,210,164	18,967,134
Second—	Customs	37,803,027	39,216,338
	Taxes	65,706,899	82,966,000
	Miscellaneous	7,926,321	18,113,064
Third—	Customs	46,130,183	46,645,597
	Taxes	49,672,094	67,239,195
	Miscellaneous	14,084,730	11,893,401
Total July 1 to March 31		$379,884,640	$428,700,309
Fourth—	Customs, est	40,223,016	46,175,132
	Taxes	58,113,559	64,346,375
	Miscellaneous	9,778,785	18,810,804
Total		$488,000,000	$558,032,620

Our first estimate, at the beginning of the year, was for a gross revenue of $500,000,000, as against $558,032,620 the year before, viz.:

	Estimate.	Actual and Est.
From Customs	$160,000,000	$175,000,000
Taxes	300,000,000	273,000,000
Miscellaneous	40,000,000	40,000,000
Total	$500,000,000	$488,000,000

The expenses of the Government for the Fiscal Year, now drawing to a close, will probably exceed the estimates from the various Departments, submitted to Congress, in the Annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, by at least $37,791,607. For the three quarters they were as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Total.
War	$13,886,214	$19,854,000	$28,335,504	$61,972,718
Navy	7,878,009	8,547,209	6,853,161	23,278,979
Pension & Ind.	11,787,975	1,479,604	7,714,046	21,081,625
Civil	11,893,736	12,539,284	11,818,613	36,251,633
Interest	33,665,400	37,769,330	40,000,000*	111,634,730
Total	$79,258,934	$80,139,427	$94,721,324	$254,219,685
Probable demands of Fourth Quarter				100,000,000
Total actual and probable				$354,219,685
Department estimates in December, 1866				316,428,078
Excess of Expenditure				$37,791,607

* Partly estimated.

This would still leave $133,780,315 out of revenues of the year as applicable to the reduction of the principal of the Public Debt. In the first ten months of the year the total of the Debt was actually reduced as follows:

Public Debt, July 1, 1866	$2,650,538,330
Public Debt, May 1, 1867	2,520,786,096
Reduction in ten months	$129,752,234

There is some talk of a slight increase on the forthcoming first of June statement of the Public Debt, but this will probably be more than counterbalanced by the succeeding first of July statement. There is less Interest to pay out this month and more taxes (from Incomes) to receive into the Treasury than in May.

The Trade of the past week shows a large importation of General Foreign Merchandise, the articles of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Wool and Hemp constituting about $2,500,000 of the total values. The Export movement was light both in Domestic Produce and Specie. The latter only half the total of the previous week, and scarcely a tenth in amount to the Gold exported the same week last year. The price of Gold is nevertheless pretty stubbornly maintained, though we have seldom known so much interest paid to carry forward the *Bull* account in the Gold Room. This fact and the heavy transactions of the Treasury in selling Gold and United States 5-20s, and making purchases of and exchanges for 7.30s and Compound Interest Notes, have advanced the Money market to the Brokers from 5@6 to 6@7 ℔ cent., but the Public Funds and the Railway Shares on the Stock Exchange have nevertheless advanced, the latter from 1½ to 2½ ℔ cent. as compared with Saturday week. The Foreign financial advices, the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the very promising reports of the growing crops, have imparted confidence to the market, and the same causes are inducing increased preparations for the Fall trade on the part of Importers as well as the Domestic manufacturers.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,950,715, against the total entries of $7,868,323 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,815,222, against $2,260,855 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $777,143, against $6,807,907 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,020,697. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,649 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 8,516.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to May 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	March	$21,367,107
August	23,615,427	April	25,361,583
September	21,883,616	May 4	4,292,967
October	22,398,020	May 11	5,052,877
November	19,967,017	May 18	3,933,315
December	19,530,061	May 25	4,291,590
January	20,852,308	June 1	5,950,715
February	25,491,260		
Total since July 1			$251,418,022
Against same time last year			281,851,907
Decrease since July 1			$30,433,885

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to May 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	February	$15,452,506
August	12,823,510	March	20,475,226
September	11,971,223	April	17,863,596
October	14,812,833	May 8	4,198,819
November	13,984,065	May 15	3,235,734
December	17,413,537	May 22	3,982,664
January	13,448,647	May 29	1,815,222
Total since July 1			$165,063,051
Against same time last year			206,084,668
Decrease since July 1			$41,021,617
Gold, June 1, 1867			136⅛ ℔ cent.
Gold, June 2, 1866			141⅛ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

July	$5,821,459	March	$1,891,141
August	1,587,851	April	2,261,283
September	834,550	May 4	713,657
October	1,462,450	May 11	1,777,526
November	3,766,690	May 18	4,174,490
December	3,297,270	May 25	1,583,667
January	2,725,762	June 1	777,143
February	2,124,161		
Total since July 1			$34,622,689
Against same time last year			45,470,041
Decrease since July 1			$10,847,352

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	February	$1,739,898
August	6,012,951	March	1,913,973
September	2,895,102	April	3,162,783
October	3,744,757	May 2	206,214
November	2,940,337	May 12	419,667
December	4,443,554	May 25	568,998
January	2,482,309		
Total since July 1			$35,656,446
Against same time last year			27,277,803
Increase since July 1			$8,378,643

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,532
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,406
January	9,520,984	January	7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June 1	270,000	June 1	34,100
Total	$114,897,903	Total	$53,015,310
To date, 1866	124,243,554	To date, 1866	45,389,896

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	137⅛@137½@136¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109¾@109¾
Consolidated 5-20s	108¼@108⅛
First Series, 7.30s	106⅛@106¾
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅞@105⅞
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s	99¾@99¾
New-York Central	97¼@98⅞
New-York and Erie	58¾@59⅜
Rock Island	87¾@88⅞
Michigan Southern	66⅜@68⅞
Illinois Central	115½@118⅜
Hudson River	100½@102⅞
Northwestern	31⅞@34⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	95¾@97¾@96¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]@75⅜
Reading	103@104⅜
Northwestern Preferred	57@58⅛
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25@25⅜
Mariposa Preferred	17⅛@17
Cleveland and Toledo	113@113
Pacific Mail	127¾@129⅞
Western Union Telegraph	42⅛@42⅞

The Gold Market was less firm by ¼@1 ℔ cent. than the average sales of Friday. Most of the business Saturday was at 136¼@⅜ ℔ cent. The extreme quotation 136⅞ ℔ cent. in the Morning and 136⅛ in the Afternoon. From 5 to 7 ℔ cent. interest was again paid to carry over balances for the *Bull* account; but there is rather more inclination to make a short or *Bear* interest in the market, on account of the very favorable financial advices from abroad, and the falling off in the export demand for Gold consequent upon the cheap rates of Money in Paris and London, the advance in 5-20s and in Cotton, and the temptation to use Foreign balances here at 6@7 ℔ cent., in place of remitting at extreme rates of Exchange. The exports of the day amount to $542,000, and for the whole week, $777,143. The Customs demand of the day $270,000, and for the whole week $2,020,697. The Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury during the week is $888,316.

The Public Funds advanced ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. on the May and November 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, on the London quotations, and were firm on other descriptions. The State Bonds of Tennessee further advanced ½@1 ℔ cent., and Missouris and Virginias were in demand at full rates. The Railway market was firm and on the advance, notwithstanding the continued demand for Money at 6@7 ℔ cent., and the reported further liquidation in the Bank movement of three millions in Loans and Deposits, and a reduction of two millions in Greenbacks. The market for Money is one of price, rather than of supply. Lenders meet the demand freely at 7 ℔ cent., and many of them have not advanced their rates above 6 ℔ cent.

At 4 o'clock on the Street the following quotations for Stocks, &c., were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅞	Northwest	33½	34⅛
U. S. 5-20s	109⅞	109⅞	N. West Pref	58⅛	58⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	88	88⅛
N. Y. Central	98⅞	98⅞	Fort Wayne	96⅞	96⅞
Erie	59⅛	59⅛	Pacific Mail	128⅞	129⅛
Hudson	101⅞	102⅞	Quicksilver	25	26⅛
Reading	103⅞	104⅞	W. U. Telegraph	42⅛	42⅞
Mich. Southern	68⅛	68⅞	Mariposa Pref	16⅛	17
Illinois Central	116⅛	118⅛	Ohio Certificates	25	25⅛
Pittsburgh	75	75⅛	American Gold	136⅞	136⅞
Tennessee 6s	67⅛	67⅛	Bills on London	110	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	136¾	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108
6 ℔ cent., 1868	135	Oregon W.L., ½ yr, 1881	106
6 ℔ cent., cou., 1868	135½	5 ℔ cent., cou., 1871	112
6 ℔ cent., reg'd, 1881	107	5 ℔ cent., reg'd, 1874	105
500 & 1,000, 1881	111¾	End. coupons, 1874	104½
5-20 registered, 1862	106¾	10-40 reg	99⅞
5-20 cou., small	109½	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	109¾	7 3-10 1st series	106½
5-20 500 & 1,000, '64	105¾	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅞
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	104¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	103	Ind. 5 ℔ c. War loan	92
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108⅛	Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1878	100
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. B'y loan	108⅛	Mich. 7 ℔ c. War L'n	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1868	98	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. 1868	62
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., l. i'n	63½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	67½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100½	Tennessee 6s, new bds	67½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100½	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100½	Virginia 6s, ex c	47
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	100	Virginia 6s, new bds	39
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	102	Georgia 6s	73
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	103½	North Carolina 6s	62
Ill. Canal bds., r., 1860	101	North Carolina ex c	48½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1860	101	North Carolina, n. bds	49
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	101	Missouri 6s	97½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. is.	81
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101	Missouri Pac. R. R. is.	97½
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101	California 7s	119
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101	Connecticut 6s	100½
Illinois 6s War loan	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	116	Bank of North Am'a	107
Mechanics'	138	Hanover	117
America	140	Irving	105½
City	208	Metropolitan	130
Phenix	106	Grocers'	108
Fulton	153	Market	115
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Nassau	105½
Leather Manuf	170	Shoe and Leather	110
Seventh Ward	110	Corn Exchange	121
State of New-York	108	Continental	103½
Commerce	118	St. Nicholas	104½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	112
Mercantile	105	Central National	111
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	105
Chatham	135	Ninth National	113
Bank of the Repub	115	Tenth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Chic. & N. West. S. F.	93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95¾	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	89	Han. & St. Jo conv	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	89	Tol. & W. 1st M	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	104	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	106	Tol. & W. 2d M	76
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Erie 2d mort., 1879	100	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	96½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	84½	Gal. & Chic. Ext	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	86½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	105	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	89	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s, conv., 1867	99	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96½
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84½
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Chi. & A. 1st mort	100½
Chic. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1 M	110	Chi. & A., Inc	90
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	90	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds	74
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	77
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo.	97	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	79½
[illegible] cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	110	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort	106
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42½
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	80½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94½

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,732,945 80, of which $270,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $108,000; Payments, $3,070,537 70; Balance, $123,583,732 67.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, June 1, 1867.

The receipts for the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 17 bbls. Ashes, 5,676 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 420 bags Corn Meal, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 51,439 bushels Corn, 40,009 bushels Oats, 108 bbls. Pork, 63 pkgs. Cut Meats, 48 pkgs. Lard, 65 bbls. Beef, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet but steady, at $8 75 for Pots and $13 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 179 bbls.

COFFEE—Is salable and steady in price, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb. Stock to-day, 79,278 pkgs.

COTTON—Is held with more firmness, in view of the more encouraging news from Europe. The demand is moderate, however. Middling grades closed at 27½c.@29½c. ℔ lb., on receipts of 1,490 bales, against sales and resales of 2,400 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	8,349
Receipts last week	8,058
Receipts preceding week	8,602
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	329,603
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	567,151
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	2,425
Exports since Jan. 1	262,784
Exports since Sept. 1	386,377
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	103,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,739,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,327,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	295,000

Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega give in this day's issue of their circular the following statistics:

Average stock of Cotton in Liverpool at dates:

January, 1866	411,000	October	695,000
February	423,000	November	619,000
March	416,000	December	496,000
April	726,000	January, 1867	514,000
May	900,000	February	566,000
June	1,002,000	March	536,000
July	913,000	April	751,000
August	886,000	May	809,000
September	831,000		

Consumption of Cotton in Europe in average periods of five years in thousands of bales:

	G. Britain.	France.	Rest of Europe.	Total.
1821-25	553	206	130	889
1826-30	712	263	147	1,122
1831-35	903	278	182	1,363
1836-40	1,156	372	257	1,785
1841-45	1,368	415	314	2,097
1846-50	1,458	355	421	2,234
1851-55	1,895	442	698	3,035
1856-60	2,265	527	963	3,755
1861-65	1,669	440	756	2,865

Sources of supply:

	America.	Brazil.	West India, &c.	East India, &c.	Egypt, &c.	Total.
1821-25	498	173	56	73	80	889
1826-30	707	169	53	77	116	1,122
1831-35	929	175	39	97	123	1,363
1836-40	1,273	142	73	159	138	1,785
1841-45	1,615	105	57	198	122	2,097
1846-50	1,711	131	30	233	129	2,234
1851-55	2,290	149	30	352	214	3,035
1856-60	2,865	153	35	540	162	3,755
1861-65	793	201	73	1,880	418	2,865

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull and heavy again to-day, on a pretty liberally supplied and much lower market. Sales since our last have been 3,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$10 25; common to good Extra State at $10 85@$11 75; good to choice do. do. at $11 75@$12 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12@$13 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 25	@10 25
Extra State	10 85	@12 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 75	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	12 00	@13 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 00	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 75	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00	@17 00

Southern Flour is quiet at reduced prices; sales have been reported of only 200 bbls. at $11 75@$13 50 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 50@$16 75 for fair to very choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and heavy at $14@$16 for extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at from $8@$9 40 ℔ bbl.; sales 215 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey and City, $6 for Western, $5 80 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 750 bbls. and sacks, at $13@$15 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull again to-day, and decidedly lower and irregular. Sales transpired of 7,500 bushels prime No. 2 Spring at $2 40 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand and rather firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels at $1 17@$1 28 for inferior to very handsome new Mixed Western, the latter for small lots; $1 28@$1 28½ for Yellow Western; $1 28 for Old Mixed Western, and 88c.@95c. for unsound Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats have been again freely offered at lower prices. The demand has been limited. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 79c.@82c. as extremes; State at 87c.@87½c., Pennsylvania at 86c.@87c. ℔ bushel; sales 38,500 bushels. Barley continues inactive at former rates; Barley Malt is dull but firm to-day. Rye continues dull and heavy; sales 8,100 bushels, including Western at $1 70@$1 72, and State at $1 78 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at $1 55@$1 65 for shipping, and $1 85@$2 10 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 30 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continues in very moderate demand, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet at former prices. Stock, 35,784 bales, including 545 bales American.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 51,121 hides and 125 bales do.; sales, 34,700 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½@22 lbs., 19¾c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 1,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, 25@28 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 24½ lbs., private terms; 6,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 4,700 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 21@25 lbs., private terms; 1,250 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 18¾c., gold, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Rio Grande, Sec., to arrive, 20@21 lbs., 16c., gold, as they run; 700 Dry Central American, 17@22 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Porto Cabello, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,850 Dry Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Salted Matamoras, 30 lbs., private terms; 2,600 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 30 lbs., 12c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Texas, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,900 Wet Salted Rio Grand, part to arrive, 50@55 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Para, part to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 400 Wet Salted California, 48 lbs., private terms; 500 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., 12½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 175,400 (same time last year, 353,200—year before, 279,000,) and 110 bales, as follows: 139,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips,) 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 5,000 Dry California, 1,700 Dry Central American, 3,100 Dry Porto Cabello, 3,200 Dry Mexican, 500 Dry Maracaibo, 16,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 4,800 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 1,100 Wet Salted Rio Grande, and 110 bales East India, Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. Weitzel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole.—The receipts of the week have been liberal; the sales were of moderate extent. Toward the close of the week an improved inquiry from manufacturers and jobbers is manifest. Prices for prime stock are maintained with difficulty, while common leather is about one-half cent ℔ lb easier. Choice overweights, being in reduced supply, command full figures. Oak Sole.—We note a good healthy demand at unchanged, steady rates. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 67,000 Sides. We quote: Sole—Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in. Iron has again declined slightly.

MOLASSES—Is in good request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 40c.@58c.; English Island, 55c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 61c.@62½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50; Resin at $3 87½@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl. Stocks, 37,447 bbls. Resin, 1,285 bbls. Turpentine, 1,120 bbls. Spirits do., and 1,370 bbls. Tar.

OILS—Have been in very moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet to-day at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 22c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of only 2,350 bbls., in lots, at $23 20@$23 35 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 25 cash; $22 for one-year-old Mess, $19@$19 25 for Prime, $22@$22 25 for Prime Mess ℔ bbl. Stock, old and new, in the packing-yards here, June, 1, 1867, 103,157 bbls.; same date last month, 106,693 bbls.; same date last year, 91,235 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet, closing at 8½c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@14c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales 275 pkgs. Bacon is quiet but steady at 12½c. for Short Clear, 11¾c. for Long Clear, 11½c. for short Rib, 11½c. for long Rib, and 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ℔ lb. Lard continues dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., and small lots of very choice at 13¾c. ℔ lb. Beef rules quiet yet steady. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 280 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive; stock, 3,675 pkgs., against 8,766 pkgs. May 1, 1867, and 19,753 pkgs. June 1, 1866. Beef Hams are dull at $41@$42 50 ℔ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Butter is quiet at 20c.@32c. for State, and 10c.@23c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues very quiet at 8c.@17c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in demand at about former rates; sales since our last 765 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¾c.@12½c.; 170 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11¾c., Refined Sugars continue quiet at from 13½c.@15¾c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—The market for Deer continues quiet and sales are unimportant. The receipts are chiefly of Para and Porto Cabello, which are held beyond the views of buyers. We quote: Honduras, 58c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.; Para, 62½c.@64c., in gold, ℔ lb. Goat are in only moderate inquiry from manufacturers, and with fair receipts the stock is somewhat increased. Holders manifest considerable firmness, and, for the most part, demand higher prices than buyers are willing to pay. Sales are confined to small parcels. We quote: Tampico, 42½c.; Matamoras, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 33c.@35c.; Payta, 32½c.@35c., gold, ℔ lb.; Curacao, 50c.@55c., Cape, 35c.@40c., currency; Madras, 42½c. each.

STEARINE—Sales 58,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 81,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; also 43,800 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request at uniform prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in May.

	Kentucky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Maryland.	Total.
Stock May 1, '67, hhds	12,934	601	21	26	13,582
Received since	8,170	159	26	..	8,355
Total	21,104	760	47	26	21,937
Delivered since	5,268	192	3	1	5,464
Stock June 1, '67, hhds	15,836	568	44	25	16,473

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock May 1, 1867, hhds	3,588
Received since	1,781
Total	5,369
Delivered since	1,079
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse June 1, 1867	4,290
Total stock	20,763
Same time, 1866	26,646
Same time, 1865	25,716

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in May.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	Sugua.
Stock on hand May 1, 1867—bales	8,114	..	748	..
Received since	2,763	..	..	..
Total	10,877	748	..	..
Sales and Reshipments to May 31	2,420	144	..	..
Stock on hand June 1, 1867	8,457	604	..	..
Stock on hand June 1, 1866	13,248	110	275	13

WHISKY—Sales 1,150 bbls. in bond, at 34c.@35c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the past month, Messrs. Tellkampf & Ritching review thus: "The quiet and even depressed state of the Wool market has continued throughout the last month, without causing, however, a general decline of prices. The stocks of Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wools having become daily lighter, operated against lower rates; the only exceptions that occurred were through forced sales, but of not much importance, and, therefore, did not diminish the confidence of holders in the assumption that there is scarcely sufficient stock of old wool for the time intervening before the new clip can be used to advantage. Texas and California Wools have been disposed of at former rates, and the new clips which should commence to arrive here this month, will meet with a fair demand and ready sale for all well-conditioned good qualities. Mexican Wools have been sold up, but at no improvement in rates. Some concessions have been made for unusually heavy conditioned Wool, because of grease and earth, and likewise by being mixed with much of a gray and black description. Foreign Fine Wools—Cape and Mestiza are more firmly held for the very light stock on hand, and no new imports to be had at current rates to compete with the small old stock. Foreign Medium Wools cannot be moved unless at very low rates, and some has been sold much below cost, although imported at the former low duty. Foreign Low Wools—Carpet descriptions continued in fair request at rates similar to those of April last, but not quite so firm in general. Stocks of this grade are light, and several kinds sold out entirely. The accounts from European Wool markets represent a general depressed state, with easier rates. The Antwerp auction sales show a decline of 5 to 10 ℔ cent. on R. P. Mestiza Wools, and the public sales of Colonial Wools, about 170,000 bales Australian, Cape, &c., have commenced with a similar decline of prices. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1866 were 59,526 bales, 36,713,112 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to April 27, 1867, were 16,315 bales, 7,714,521 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending May 25, 1867, were 3,970 bales, 2,245,803 lbs."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included, by steamer, 300 bales Cotton, at 7-32d. ℔ lb.; 2,000 boxes Cheese at 20s. ℔ ton. For London, 50 bbls. Pork at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef at 3s. ℔ tce., and 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. ℔ 310 lbs. For Antwerp, 50 hhds. and 45 cases Tobacco at 5s. and 7s. 6d., respectively.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.
(Signed) S. J. HARRIOT,
C. L. PARKER,
J. B. HARRIOT,
ABRAM IVES, Special Partner.
New-York, May 31, 1867.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of HARRIOT, PARKER & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business at No. 19 New-st.
(Signed) S. J. HARRIOT,
C. L. PARKER,
J. M. NOYES,
V. P. NOYES, Special Partner.
New-York, June 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KRAFT & MALLETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Demands will be presented to, and collections will be made and discharges granted by E. J. MALLETT, Jr., No. 16 Beekman-st., New-York.
CHARLES H. KRAFT,
May 28, 1867. EDWARD J. MALLETT, Jr.

E. J. MALLETT, Jr., will continue the business of Manufacturing Chemist, and orders will reach him directed to Box No. 5,137 City Post-office.
E. J. MALLETT, Jr.
May 30, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF DOWNEY & ORFORD, (fruit and produce dealers,) is dissolved this day by mutual consent.
CORNELIUS DOWNEY.
WILLIAM ORFORD.
New-York, May 30, 1867.
N. B.—The former business of the above firm will be carried on at their old stand separately.

FRANCIS P. SAGE, JR., HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SAGE & CO. The business will hereafter be conducted by the remaining partners under the same firm name. SAGE & CO.
New-York, June 1, 1867.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FAST HORSES FOR SALE.
One (Pilot stock) 7-year-old gelding, sound and kind;
WILL SHOW TIME 2:28.
One 7-year-old bay mare, sound and kind:
WILL SHOW TIME 2.32.
One brown mare, 8 years old, sound and kind;
WILL SHOW TIME 2:35.
Apply to or address CALVIN WITTY, CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, No. 638 Broadway.
WHERE THE OWNER CAN BE SEEN, on Monday or Tuesday, June 3 and 4, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
CARRIAGES CARRIAGES
AT WAREROOMS OF CALVIN WITTY
Will be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS,
for cash or approved paper.
NO. 638 BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
CARRIAGES
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS.
NO. 638 BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE, STYLISH BLACK HORSE, good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, in West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK, NO. 382, DRAWN by De Ronge & Dyett on National Bank of the Commonwealth for $30,260, to the order of A. Dyett, and by him indorsed to us, having been lost or mislaid, all persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating it.
JAY COOKE & CO.

LOST—SATURDAY, FROM NEAR THE NORTHwest corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., a CANARY BIRD, bright yellow, singer. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to No. 131 West 11th-st.

NEWSPAPERS.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.
Latest official decision on Income, Stamp, Manufactures, and other U. S. taxes, in the
INTERNAL REVENUE RECORD AND CUSTOMS' JOURNAL,
(The official paper,)
Published every Saturday by
P. & R. VAN WYCK,
No. 95 Liberty-st.

SPORTING,

YACHT FOR SALE.
The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 143 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice; to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to
JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park-place,
Executors.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st. and No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MACHINERY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
GOULD MACHINE COMPANY, Newark, N. J., and No. 102 Liberty-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

TO BUTCHERS, FRUIT DEALERS, MEAT AND FRUIT PACKERS.—Allow us to ask your particular attention to our patent refrigerator and preserving rooms, now being extensively used in markets, hotels, &c.; meats, game, fish, fruits, vegetables, &c., retain their natural freshness for weeks through the hottest and most changeable weather. For license to use, address CHARLES WINSHIP, No. 10 York-square, New-Haven, Conn., Treasurer and General Agent of the American Refrigerator Company of New-York, and Schooley & Winship Refrigerator Company of New-Haven.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION have an office at No. 328 4th-av., where donations of food, clothing and money will be gratefully received, acknowledged and promptly sent to the South. Donations of money will also be received by the Treasurer, ARTHUR LEARY, Esq., No. 73 William-st.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS AND MAP PUBLISHERS.—A practical engraver on stone solicits orders for designs; also map and diagram engraving. All orders will be promptly and accurately performed. Address G. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, or care of Mr. Magnus, No. 12 Frankfort-st.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye glasses for improving and preserving the sight. HUNTER, Optician, No. 1,132 Broadway, opposite St. James and near Fifth-av. Hotel.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, May 30, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 20th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, and until the 1st day of August, 1867, for supplying Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Corrected schedules of articles to be furnished may be obtained from any Assessor or Collector, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers of or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully executed.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids, and to accept any parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Department of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-street,
New-York, May 17, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 18th June to 31st December, 1867, to Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

Croton Aqueduct Department,
New-York, May 28, 1867.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock, A.M. of SATURDAY, the 8th day of June, 1867, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes and castings, viz.:

4,081 feet cast iron water-pipes, 20 inches internal diameter.

10,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 12 inches internal diameter.

20,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 6 inches internal diameter.

3,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 4 inches internal diameter.

26 tons of branch castings.
19 tons of special castings.
11 tons of stopcock boxes and covers.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposal for Cast Iron Water-pipes and Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.

The amount of security required will be for the pipe and branch castings, fifteen thousand dollars; for the special castings, two thousand dollars; for the stopcock boxes and covers, one thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BRASS-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1867, for the supply of
50 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
50 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
2,000 ⅝-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-Cocks," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be one thousand dollars. Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office. The Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if deemed necessary for the public interest.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department,
May 29, 1867.

Headquarters Third Military District,
Office Chief Quartermaster,
Atlanta, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the sale of (7,000) seven thousand four hundred tons of coal, at Barrancas, Fla.

Payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to Purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District
Atlanta, Ga.

Metropolitan Fire Department,
Firemen's Hall, New-York, June 1, 1867.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS hereby invite proposals or suggestions for a more perfect system than the one now in use for connecting their Central Telegraph Office at this point with the several apparatus houses, bell-towers, &c., and with the street stations, designating the location of fires in the most simple and reliable manner. Communications to be addressed to the undersigned before the 20th of June, inst., indorsed "Proposals for Telegraph."

T. BAILEY MYERS,
J. S. ABBE,
Committee on Telegraph.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

Office of Commissioner of Jurors,
No. 3 Chambers-st.,
New-York, June, 1867.

NOTICE.—The jury lists for the coming legal year are now being made. Persons who have recently become exempt are requested to call here and file such exemption.

All persons summoned as jurors, who claim to be exempt, either temporarily or permanently, must bring the summons (and any evidence of exemption) to this office, instead of going to the Court. It is not sufficient to send by post. If the party cannot come, some relative or friend must appear who can swear to the facts in the case.

Those who are not exempt must appear at court in person and answer to the Judge on the day notified, or, if unavoidably absent on that day, at the earliest day thereafter of the month or term.

All liable jurors serving even one brief term in any court will receive the longest immunity possible. The term of service is much easier and shorter than in former years, comprising generally but a few days. It is the duty of every reputable citizen to serve promptly and cheerfully. Those who endeavor to evade both serving and paying the moderate fine imposed, will continue to be drawn and will be invariably subjected to the fullest amount of fine and service.

All good citizens will assist the course of law and justice, and also render their own service easier, by sending in the names of any liable persons they may know who do not serve; by reporting any attempt at evasion, concealment, fraud or bribery in connection with jury service; and otherwise facilitating the exertions of the Commissioner to obtain jurors.

Attempting to procure illegal excuses, keeping the summons from the party notified, or destroying such notices, are punishable offences; and refusing correct information to the Commissioner or his assistants, or making false statements, are misdemeanors which will be prosecuted criminally.

Persons are "duly served" when the summons is left at their residence or place of business with a relative, servant, partner, clerk, or other person connected with or employed by them.

In accordance with the Militia Law, the commandants of companies are hereby notified to report to me, whenever occasion requires, the names of all delinquents, who will thereupon be compelled to serve as jurors. A correct roster of each company shall also be sent to this office at once. Those now summoned who are temporarily exempt by reason of present military service, must bring their certificates filled up and properly certified.

Slight ailments or complaints are not sufficient grounds for exemption. Only severe and permanent diseases, which incapacitate the person summoned, will be considered, and then a certificate from a responsible physician is required.

All claims for exemption, excuses for non-attendance at Court, and applications for remissions of fines, must be made to the Commissioner at this office and nowhere else. No person has any right to interfere with the fines, which can be remitted by the Commissioner only, who will require in every case a proper and legal excuse.

Persons summoned or fined will obtain information and receive courteous attention at this office any week day between the hours of 9 and 4. The intervention of lawyers, officials or other parties is not required.

DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Commissioner of Jurors.
City and County of New-York.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, Notice is Hereby Given, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
New-York, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
New-York, April 30, 1867.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND two acres, with abundance of fruit, at Metuchin, on New-Jersey Railroad, 70 minutes from Jersey City; 3 minutes' walk from depot; house has 14 rooms; price $10,000. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

SUMMIT, N. J., TWENTY MILES FROM NEW-YORK, the residence of Thomas J. Jones, Chief-Engineer United States Navy, about nine acres of ground, situated on the Passaic River, perfectly healthy and free from mosquitoes; house containing 11 rooms in complete order; 180 fruit trees, abundance of small fruits, garden made and crops planted; a good barn, hennery, &c., and everything in readiness for occupation; may be purchased for $5,500 cash. Map, description, deeds, &c., may be seen for one week at the office of JOHN P. HUNT, Jr., No. 247 Broadway.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—THIRTY MILES from New-York City. For sale, house and from five to twenty acres of land. House 42x46 feet, with fruit and shade trees; large barn, stable, &c., all in good order, near the Court-house, and within ten minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot; nine trains daily. Also building sites for sale. Apply to
GEORGE W. FORSYTH, Esq., Morristown, N. J., or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With or without furniture; about two acres of ground, beautifully located in a pleasant and healthy village, 70 minutes from Jersey City. The improvements are good, and ample for a large family; fruits in abundance, 10 varieties. Price, without furniture, $10,000, half of which may remain on bond and mortgage.
H. C. HARDY, No. 18 New-st.

FOR SALE—AT SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., ONE hour and twelve minutes by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, an elegant residence, containing 12 rooms, with every modern improvement; grounds comprise seven acres, handsomely laid out and thoroughly stocked with fruit; wide running stream at the rear of the house. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON.—Buildings all new; house contains spacious rooms and halls, and modern improvements; furniture all new; situated on Elm-st., and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Connecticut River; about three acres of good land. Will be sold furnished if desired. Inquire of WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor of Mansion House, Northampton.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—A modern two-story house, containing 12 rooms, with one or five acres of land, good outbuildings, garden planted, fruit and shade trees; fronts the harbor; near churches and first-class school; communication with the City daily by steamboat and railroad. Apply to D. K. YOUNGS, Huntington, or to D. HENRY SMITH, No. 51 Exchange-place.

SEASIDE RESIDENCE TO LET.—THE subscriber offers to let his new and commodious house for the Summer season; very pleasantly located in the country, near the sea, and furnished throughout; or he will open it for boarders for the season, should any wish to avail themselves of this healthy locality. Apply soon to MAYHEW ADAMS, West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ MILES from depot, location beautiful and healthy, a country seat with 4 to 23 acres; house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, ice and carriage-house, fine lawn, excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser, with everything ready for immediate occupancy. SAMUEL EDDY, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway, (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

$8,500.—FOR SALE A FARM OF 75 acres, with fine dwelling and outhouses, nearly new and newly painted; a delightful country residence, with modern improvements; choice fruits in abundance; on Long Island, 36 miles from the City, one from Deer Park Station. Inquire of M. H. KIMBALL, Dear Park, or J. J. GILLESPIE, No. 33 3d-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME HOUSE, in good order, and replete with all modern conveniences, a few minutes' walk from Tremont Station, on the Harlem Railroad; well and cistern water, carriage-house and stables, fruit trees, &c. Apply to D. MILLIKEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS AT FROM $5,000 to $50,000; located on the banks of the Hudson at Nyack, Peekskill, Dobbs' Ferry, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Hudson, Newburgh, also at Hackensack, N. J., Staten Island and Long Island. Inquire of L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

A BARGAIN.—SIX ACRES OF LAND, WITH two dwellings, fine water power, grist mill, two run of stones, saw mill, cider mill, and apple whisky distillery, doing a large business, located 28 miles from New-York, in Rockland County, on the railroad; price $8,500, all in order. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FARM AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER County, 95 acres; 14 of fruit, 5 of wood, balance tillable, with good dwelling, 12 rooms and outbuildings; Price, $14,000. Address FARM, Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEW COUNTRY HOUSE; TEN rooms; Erie Railway, ten miles; a very desirable and accessible property. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST Farms, a beautiful residence of eight rooms; price $4,500. Apply to H. BISCHOFF, over the Citizens' Savings Bank.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST RIVER, WESTchester County, about 60 acres, near the Bronx River with farm buildings; for sale low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, A splendid place, with about 10 acres; price about $90,000 and improvements; cost $65,000 to $70,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM AND BUILDINGS in Rockland County, near depot; 65 acres; with any quantity of fruits. Will be sold below its value or divided to suit. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—COTTAGES AND plots at Rye Point, Westchester County, at reasonable rates and accommodating terms. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FINE FARM OF 83 ACRES FOR SALE, on the New-Jersey Central, for $4,250, half cash. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE, AIRY rooms will be let, separately or together, with excellent board, for the Summer; the house is new, has not cold water, bath, &c., and is newly furnished; is located in a beautiful, healthful village, 12 miles from City Hall; eight trains daily each way. Address W. H. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF the Hudson; fine large airy rooms with first-class board; country seat and farm; family strictly private; no other boarders and only one family taken; time from New-York only four hours. For further particulars apply to Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st., and No. 227 Washington-st.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIvate family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to the premises; time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN WITH ONE LITTLE boy, having a fine place in Eastchester, near Mount Vernon depot, New-Haven Railroad, desires to arrange with a gentleman and wife to take charge of it for the Summer; one or two children no objection; fine grounds; good garden, all in order; all the fruits in abundance, and icehouse, full, stables, &c.; references exchanged. C. B. W., Box No. 445 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY, HAVING A HANDSOME RESIDENCE five miles east of Peekskill, only two hours from New-York, would let with board suites of rooms neatly furnished; elegant grounds; shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling; boating, fishing and gunning. For particulars and photographic views of the place call at ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 953 Broadway.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, DESIROUS of spending the Summer out of the City, can find comfortable and pleasant accommodation, in a private family at Yonkers. Inquire of N. D. PRATT, No. 82 Broadway, and ACKER, EDGAR & CO., opposite depot in Yonkers.

AT MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Very superior board and accommodations for adults can be obtained for the season; splendid location; dancing room; croquet ground; stabling for horses; fresh milk, vegetables and fruit in abundance. Address Mrs. READ, Castleridge Seminary.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad.—The proprietor of the Summit House, having leased another house, can now accommodate two or three more families. Private table, if desired.

A FAMILY, OWNING A HEALTHY place, well shaded, 30 miles on Harlem Road, will accept a family wishing first-class board; stabling for horses. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

BOARD $10—BY MRS. CONNER, SALTERville, N. J., 27 minutes from Liberty-st. by Central Railroad; bathing, sailing and fishing at the door; location healthy and pleasant.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR LADIES.—Fine location near City by boat. Address RUS, Station D.

BOARD FOR A FAMILY AT WHITE Plains, N. Y., within ten minutes of depot; situation unsurpassed. Address C. M., White Plains.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Now open for the season. This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, and only a moment's walk to the water. Splendid sea bathing, driving, sailing, and fishing unexcelled. Steamer *River Queen*, from Pier No. 26, East River, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M. Cars daily. Terms reasonable.
M. B. PARSONS, Proprietor.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.—THIS FAVORITE Summer resort is now open; location healthy; splendid bathing; fine drives; only 51 miles via New-Haven Railroad. P. D. CARRIQUE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WHO HAS A COUNTRY SEAT, VALUE $6,000 to $25,000, for a stock of dry goods or improved Brooklyn property? Address COUNTRY, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

ASTROLOGY.

A POSITIVE FACT.—MME. ROSS IS THE only business and medical clairvoyant you can depend on. She shows the likeness and tells the name of your future husband; gives lucky numbers, &c. No. 98 West 27th-st., (new number 144,) near 7th-av. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 43 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

RESTAURANTS.

A CARD.—A TABLE D'HOTE IS SERVED every day, at 6 o'clock P. M., at the New-York Restaurant, Nos. 734 and 736 Broadway.
LOUIS A. GEYER, Proprietor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON A CROSS STREET, NEAR 5th-av., below 34th-st., an elegant house on a full lot, decorated in the most costly manner about one year ago, and replete with every modern convenience; richly and expensively furnished. Price for house and furniture, $65,000.

This is a rare chance to purchase a strictly first-class house at a reduced price. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 135 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 35 by 54, with library and billiard-room extension 57 by 19 feet; lot 35 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone house, corner of 37th-st. and Park-av., just completed, with black walnut trimmings on parlor story; the situation is unsurpassed; the three houses adjoining on the avenue, with the one on 37th-st., are also for sale. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN IN HARLEM PROPERTY—On 128th-st., east 5th-av., a very desirable modern house, all the improvements; carriage-house and three full lots, with immediate possession, all for $22,500; terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW AND ELEGANT medium size first-class bay-window houses on the southwest corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st. Apply on the premises, between 8 and 11 A. M., or to CHARLES DUGGIN, Architect, No. 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID HOUSE NO. 63 5th-av., corner 13th-st.; also, a splendid house situated on 39th-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT AND THOROUGHLY-built residence, with or without adjoining grounds, for sale to settle an estate; house three stories, attic and basement; 32 feet wide, (double;) has every convenience, in fine order, and in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn. To examine property, which is unoccupied, apply at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES,
On Canal-st., near Broadway, just completed with modern improvements. Advantageously placed for jobbers, opposite that great resort of Eastern and Western merchants, Earle's Hotel. Apply on the premises, No. 252 Canal-st.

TO LET AT RYE—A NEWLY-BUILT HOUSE on the Milton Road, near Rye Beach, one mile from the depot; convenient to churches, &c.; 18 rooms and cellars; bath room, hot and cold water, with all modern improvements; carriage-house and stable for four horses, coachman's room overhead; good vegetable garden, products ready for present use; possession immediately; rent until April 1 at $1,200 per annum. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

Also to let, a similar establishment, to be ready about July 1.

ELEGANTLY - FURNISHED HOUSE—Having abundance of fruit, river and meadow in the rear, horse and carriage, two parlors, Summer and Winter drawing-rooms and kitchen; only thoroughly first-class tenants, without small children. Address Box No. 66 Elizabeth, N. J.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A LARGE and commodious house, spacious parlors and extension, well furnished throughout and pleasantly located at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., fifteen minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot; terms moderate. Address J. E. CORNWELL, No. 26 Cannon-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 29TH-st., near Madison-av., until November or May next; unexceptionable neighborhood; moderate rent to a good tenant. Inquire at T. P. SAUNDERS' office, No. 320 4th-av.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house in 38th-st., near Park-av; in perfect order, and will be rented low to a small and responsible family only. Address for three days C. B. MAXWELL, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF THE premises No. 618 Broadway, together or separate, for offices, showrooms, storage or manufacturing purposes; rent moderate. Apply at the ticket-office of the New-York Museum of Anatomy.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT HELLGATE, L. I., a desirable residence on the river, furnished; house and outbuildings in good order; three acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden; forty minutes from Peck-slip. Apply to JAS. S. POLHEMUS, No. 39 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY FURnished house; it has extraordinary attractions for Summer residence; will be let low for three or four months; extensive stable room. Address Box No. 158 Post-office, Stamford, Conn.

FARM-HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, to let cheap; fine orchards and gardens, plenty of fruit and shade; three hours by New-Haven cars. Inquire at WILD'S coffee warehouse, Nos. 9 and 11 Dutch-st., New-York, or to E. O. CURTISS, Stratford, Conn.

TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I., FOR six months or longer, a house and four acres of land, with plenty of fruit, evergreens and shrubbery; five minutes' walk from depot. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

AT SQUAN VILLAGE, MONMOUTH County, N. J., unfurnished house to let; 9 rooms, river front, sea view; $400 per year. Property for sale cheap. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

TO LET—AT PORT WASHINGTON, N. J., A house of six rooms, for the Summer months. Apply to GEORGE WILLIAMS, Port Washington, or No. 1,410 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts., New-York.

OFFICE TO LET.—A LARGE PLEASANT office, three windows on Broadway; third floor front, opposite Astor-place. Inquire of JOHN F. STRATTON, No. 63 Maiden-lane. Terms moderate.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A NEAT COTtage house, newly furnished, near railroad depot, and within driving distance of New-York.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, ELEVEN ROOMS, FURnished, at Rockaway, L. I. Apply to F. KROBER, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND BEDROOMS AND workshop in house No. 46 Hudson-st. Apply in the basement store.

TO LET—THE FINELY-FURNISHED FRONT apartment on second floor, at the elegant house No. 108 7th-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—OPPOsite West Point, with stable. Apply on premises, or to SAM SLOAN, No. 58 Broadway.

STABLE TO RENT—NEWLY PAINTED, 4 stalls above ground, all new; rent $9.0; in rear of No. 100 5th-av., entrance on 15th-st.; coupe for sale, $400.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR gentlemen, No. 180 Spring-st., corner Thompson.

OFFICE TO RENT.—ONE OF A SUITE pleasantly located at No. 194 Broadway, third floor.

FOR LIST OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let in the City and country apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—ON MADISON-AV., IN A STRICTLY private family, with the first and second floors furnished or unfurnished, can be had by a party wishing to live elegantly, liberally and exclusively. Address, with real name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOME rooms (furnished) in a fine location, convenient to ferries. Apply at 241 Henry-st. References required.

BOARD.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY be had with board at No. 49 (new No.) East 21st-st.; house and location unexceptionable.

APARTMENTS WITH FIRST-CLASS board, near 5th-av.—One or two gentlemen desirous of the comforts of a home, and where no other boarders are allowed, can find large, elegantly furnished rooms, with use of select library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Apply to ROBERT TOBIN, No. 6 Park-place.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND A LARGE handsome room, on second floor, bedroom attached, and breakfast for $7 per week, each; family small and very few boarders; below 4th-st., west of Broadway; best references indispensable. Address Q. R., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 53 WEST 48TH-ST., (first-class four-story brown-stone,) wish to find a plain, substantial, first-class party of two to four adults, who want large, newly and elegantly furnished rooms, with board for the Summer, at half price; worth examination.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 19TH-ST. WILL let one or two very desirable rooms to gentlemen with or without board. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st. Reference required.

NO. 56 EAST 20TH-ST.—HANDSOME FURnished suites of apartments to let, with private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen; first-class French cuisine.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

TO LET—A GENTEEL FURNISHED LARGE front room, with or without breakfast, to a gentleman, with good references, in a private German family, at No. 208 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single men, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, on second floor, at No. 488 Broome-st.

PLEASANT, AIRY ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for gentlemen and families, can be had on application at No. 45 West 11th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH or without board. For terms apply to 14 West 13th-st.

NO. 42 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., north side—Rooms for gentlemen, without board.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTS CAN receive the highest cash prices for cast-off clothing, also carpets, by addressing by post H. ABRAHAM, No. 221 7th-av., near 25th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE. TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS. THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE, and ALADIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Lucille Western in her role of Lady Isabel and Mme. Vine.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
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Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
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THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to June 2 by Ocean Telegraph, and to May 23 by steamship to this port.

It is reported that the Prussian Cabinet and the Government of the Czar have come to an understanding on the Eastern Question, and that the policy of either Government in the East will hereafter be identical.

The Sublime Porte is said to have consented to intrust the solution of the Cretan question to a Commission of the European Powers.

Extraordinary preparations are being made at Paris for the reception of the royal visitors who are expected there during the present month. The Emperor of Russia arrived at Paris yesterday.

The Russian Government has proclaimed a general amnesty to the Poles engaged in the last insurrection in Russian Poland.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Henry Chauncey*, Capt. GRAY, arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall May 25, bringing $985,144 64 treasure. Our correspondent at Panama says that, although Chili and Peru had definitely declined to accept Secretary SEWARD's proposition for a Congress at Washington to settle their difficulties with Spain, neither of those States seemed inclined to make any offensive movements, and the allied fleet lay quietly at Valparaiso. May 2, the anniversary of the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Callao, was celebrated with much enthusiasm at that place and in Lima. The Peruvian Congress and President PRADO seem to have settled their dispute, and the former were discussing a proposition to raise a loan of $3,000,000. President PRADO had not yet been able to form a new Cabinet, and the affairs of the Government continued to be conducted by the head clerks of the several Departments. A law respecting the sale of guano had been passed, which provides that contracts shall hereafter be made with the actual consignees, such contracts to be approved by Congress before they become valid. The sale is to be made at public auction, and no contract is to be entered into for a longer term than two years. Public opinion had been strongly opposed to the system of guano consignments long in vogue, and the new law was favorably received.

A sailing vessel which arrived at Panama on the 20th ult., from Carthagena, brought important intelligence. MOSQUERA on the 29th of April issued a proclamation annulling all acts of the Federal Congress which did not meet his approval, and declaring all proceedings of that body after that date void of legality. By another proclamation he had declared the *Rayo* to be Colombian property. The Constitutional Government of Magdalena had proclaimed war against MOSQUERA, and the Governor and other officials of Panama, at a meeting in which several prominent citizens took part, had decided that should the reports from Bogota prove true, that State should join Magdalena. The *Colombian* had arrived at Carthagena with 700 men, from Santa Martha, and would probably proceed to Aspinwall. The Governor of Panama has recently been recruiting men, and claims to have a force of two thousand men at his disposal. The United States gunboat *Osceola* left Aspinwall May 22, for Carthagena, to investigate further respecting the *Rayo* affair. The *Resaca* and *Mohican* were at Panama; the *Saranac*, with Admiral THATCHER on board, left for the Northern coast on the 21st.

President JOHNSON, Secretary SEWARD, Postmaster-Gen. RANDALL, and the remainder of the Presidential party, arrived at Richmond early yesterday morning, *en route* to Raleigh, N. C. The party proceeded to the Spotteswood House, and after attending church in the morning, received the visits of a number of gentlemen and ladies. On the passage to Richmond, at several stations, large crowds assembled to greet the President. He thanked them for their presence, but declined to make speeches. He leaves Richmond this morning.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says: Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, R. H. SMITH and RUFUS ANDREWS, Esqs., have been retained as counsel for Gen. WITHERS in his suit in the United States Circuit Court to test the legality of his removal from the Mayor's office by military order.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, with his staff, arrived at Chicago on Friday from St. Louis, and departed the same afternoon for Omaha and the Plains, where he goes to take personal command of the military movements against the hostile Indians.

LOCAL NEWS.

The English Lutheran Church of St. James, in Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue, was yesterday rededicated with appropriate and interesting ceremonies. In the morning Rev. H. N. POHLMAN, D. D., of Albany, preached; in the afternoon Sabbath-school services were held, and in the evening a sermon was delivered by Rev. G. F. KROBEL, D. D., of Philadelphia.

A very moderate business was transacted in produce and merchandise on Saturday. Flour, wheat and oats were again lower. Corn and cotton were held with more firmness. Groceries were less buoyants. Freights dull, with 584 vessels of all classes.

National Political Parties—The Past and the Future.

The *Tribune* denies that its main hostility to the Philadelphia "arm-in-arm" Convention was due to the fact that it admitted men who had been rebels, but are now Union men, to a share in the conduct of political affairs. On the contrary, it declares that "Mr. GREELEY has no desire to exclude from voting or holding office any who are *now* loyal lovers of the Union and of Impartial Freedom, no matter what they were in the dead past." We accept this as conclusive of Mr. GREELEY's views.

His strongest objection to that Convention, he says, was that it "put the loyal blacks of the South under the feet of the largely disloyal whites"—that "its policy was based on the Dred Scott axiom that blacks have no rights which whites are bound to respect," and that the reconstruction which it proposed was "based on the old dodge of reconciling and harmonizing the whites at the expense, by the sacrifice, of the blacks." Mr. GREELEY declares that he was always adverse to that sort of reconciliation: "perfect constitutional and legal recognition and guarantee of the equal rights of all men is his cornerstone of reconstruction."

We suppose Mr. GREELEY means *civil* rights,—for at the time that Convention met neither the Republican Party, nor Congress, nor Mr. GREELEY himself, had demanded equal *political* rights,—that is, equality of suffrage for blacks and whites, as an essential condition of reconstruction. The Constitutional Amendment expressly ignored that. And now, within these limits, we venture to say that the Philadelphia Convention set forth, in the clearest and most explicit terms, as *its* platform, precisely that "perfect constitutional and legal recognition and guarantee of the equal rights of all men," upon which Mr. GREELEY now insists. It did not insist upon, nor assent to, universal negro suffrage; nor at that time did either the Republican Party or the Republican majority in Congress. Nor did it look to Congress for legislation which should control State action in these respects,—for even Congress had not reached that point *then*. But it did pledge itself, fully and unreservedly, to the *absolute equality, in all civil and personal rights, of all the people, black and white, of the Southern States*:—and to that pledge it secured, as no other Convention has done, the voluntary, hearty and effective assent of the great body of the Southern people through their representatives in that Convention. That was a work deserving of praise and not of censure. It may not have gone far enough;—but it went as far as the Republican Party had then gone,—and *so far as it went*, it was in the direction of the Freedom and Equality of all men without distinction of race or color.

But all this is of the past. We agree with the *Tribune* that it is "dead,"—and that the political action which is to shape the Future has to deal with other questions and other issues. Congress, wielding the tremendous powers placed in its grasp by the country, with a bold audacity never surpassed in our history, has carried the nation *ages* beyond the point where either the Philadelphia Convention, or any other representative Convention, would have put it a year ago. It has decreed universal negro suffrage for the Southern States. It has subjected the whole South to absolute military domination. It has imposed *its own will* upon the South, as the only law, and the absolute condition, of restoration. We do not say it has done this constitutionally,—in the exercise of power and authority conferred upon it by the Constitution,—for we do not believe it; but *it has* DONE *it* nevertheless,—and it cannot be *undone*. Negro suffrage will never be revoked. The military authority now paramount in the South, will remain dominant until the Union is restored by the readmission to political power of the Southern States. The will of Congress, so far as it has been exercised hitherto, will remain law for the South and the nation, whether it transcended the constitutional limits of Congressional authority or not. The acts of which we have spoken are acts of Revolution,—but they are fixed, irreversible *facts* none the less. The Supreme Court may declare them unconstitutional, but that will not annul them. That Court may decide that Congress had no power over suffrage in the States,—but neither that decision, nor anything else short of a civil war, will take the ballot away from the negroes in the Southern States. They have got it, and they will keep it. It is worse than idle for any man or any party to contest their possession of it, or to ignore, in political action or discussion, the fixed fact that, from this time forward, the negroes of the South constitute an essential and a powerful element of our national and of their local politics.

This being so, we see very little room henceforth for the line that has been drawn between Radicals and Conservatives, in the ranks of the Union Republican Party. Hitherto the main difference has been upon the question of suffrage for the colored race in the South,—and that has been decided in favor of the Radicals. We are by no means certain that the decision will prove to be the wisest possible,—but that is practically of little consequence. It has been made, and will stand. All men and all parties will accept it, because they cannot help themselves. There are open questions yet to be settled,—but they are of temporary and comparatively trifling consequence. The amnesty, upon which Mr. GREELEY insists with so much emphasis and fervor, must sooner or later be conceded:—it is simply a question of time. He may think that DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE and other leaders and authors of the rebellion should be at once admitted to participate in public affairs, and on this point he may continue to be, as he unquestionably is now, at variance with the Republican Party. But this can scarcely be deemed a matter of vital or permanent dissension. So there are other issues—such as confiscation, nomination of negroes to office, assertion of the authority of Congress in the matter of suffrage over the Northern States, &c., which a few men, extreme alike in their opinions and their audacity, are determined to fasten upon the Republican Party; but they will scarcely succeed, we trust, even so far as to create any perceptible disturbance in the ranks of the Party, still less to interfere with its substantial harmony and success.

With the adoption by the South of the Reconstruction measures of Congress, and the readmission of the Southern States to their share of political power, will end, we hope, the embittered political strife to which the war has given rise. Accepting the *status* of affairs as fixed and irreversible, whether by a fair exercise of constitutional authority or a violent assertion of revolutionary power, the great body of the people, of all parties and of both sections, will be prepared to adopt a policy based upon the actual condition and necessities of the country. Conceding that the negroes of the South will henceforward vote, all men are equally interested in securing for them the means of fitting themselves to vote intelligently. The restoration of Southern industry, the promotion of intersectional harmony and coöperation, the removal of all causes of strife among races and classes, the reduction of public expenditure, the equalization of public burdens, the removal of public abuses, the relief of industry from hurtful restrictions, and the permanent guarantee to all men, by peaceful means and through mutual interests, of equal civil and political rights, will be the leading objects at which considerate men of all parties will steadily aim; and if such men unite in a common effort to secure them, their speedy attainment, in spite of clouds and discouragements, is reasonably certain.

Reconstruction—The Attorney-General's Opinion and the Purposes of the Republican Party.

In a party sense, there can be no doubt that a Summer session of Congress would be a godsend to the Democracy. The *World* therefore, plays a proper part when it recommends that proceeding and suggests excuses to justify it. So long as there was a chance of it at the instance of the advocates of impeachment or the promoters of financial quackery, our cotemporary merely watched and waited. This contingency passed, and the non-assembling of Congress in July virtually assured, the *World* breaks its silence, and modestly argues that the Republican majority should resume Congressional work, if for nothing else at least to "revise—the reconstruction acts."

The published opinion of the Attorney-General furnishes the groundwork of the proposition. It is assumed that that opinion differs in its interpretation of the acts from the intentions of their authors—that it authorizes a construction much more liberal than their purposes—and hence that they are bound by some declaratory enactment either to affirm their acceptance of the Attorney-General's rendering of the law, or to set forth their own views on the points he has mooted with a precision that will obviate further cavil. Divested of disguise, this is a proposition for reopening the whole subject of reconstruction under an expectation that the Republicans may be thus goaded or tempted to undo the work already done, and to interpose fresh obstacles to Southern restoration. For the purposes of the Democrats nothing could be better. Their interest would best be served by whatever might prolong the exclusion of the South and irritate its people. And the *World* would indeed play a dexterous game if it succeeded in persuading the Republican leaders that their policy in regard to rebel disfranchisement is jeopardized by the course of official duty marked out by the Attorney-General.

It must be admitted that Mr. STANBERY's opinion hardly fulfills the requirements of the occasion. The scope of the disfranchising clauses of the reconstruction acts, as they were originally interpreted at the South, covered the views of all moderate men. It provided for the imposition of disabilities upon all prominent rebels, and was concurred in by the party Press at the North as at once fair and sufficient. The more sweeping construction acted upon by over-zealous registrars in Louisiana rendered an authoritative exposition of their power and duty necessary. But the very circumstances which created the necessity indicated the desirableness of avoiding the refined argumentation and the elaborate statement of technicalities which compose the bulk of the Attorney-General's opinion. Clear and decisive instructions were needed, and he has furnished instead a document which may instruct and delight those familiar with the labyrinths of law, but is too cumbrous and complicated for common people.

And yet there is nothing in Mr. STANBERY's opinion which calls for the intervention of Congress. Its technicalities are troublesome, but the vein of liberality and sense which underlies them all and marks their application, brings it into conformity with the judgment of the country and the understood designs of Congress. The New-Orleans Registrars acted on the presumption that the law should be interpreted adversely to the citizen—every quibble being used to his prejudice, every doubt to his detriment. The Attorney-General proceeds on the opposite hypothesis, insisting that the law shall be construed in favor of the citizen, and that disabilities shall apply only to the classes specifically indicated by the law. For all practical purposes this is enough. It prevents the injustice which a partisan version of the law would inflict upon multitudes of the Southern people, while it excludes from the franchise and from office every prominent participator in the rebellion. In a word, it puts a generous, as opposed to a proscriptive interpretation, upon a plan of reconstruction which, with all its faults, is neither harsh nor unjust in its bearing upon the people.

There is abundant evidence, too, that the general conclusions at which the Attorney-General has arrived harmonizes with the wishes and purposes of the Republican Party. If these conclusions had been denounced by the journals which are usually regarded as organs of the party—if an outcry had been raised against them as a disturbing element, and a demand made for the hostile intervention of Congress—the *World* would have had some pretext for its professed anxiety. Nothing of this sort has occurred. On the contrary, with or without reference to Mr. STANBERY's argument, the Republican Press, with scarcely an exception, maintain the duty of the party to hasten reconstruction, and to subject it to no conditions other than those expressly indicated by the existing acts. The recently published address of the Congressional Committee exemplifies the same tendency. Everywhere, the prevailing disposition of the party is favorable to a policy of liberality and moderation. The confiscation scheme of Mr. STEVENS has nowhere a respectable echo, and the idea of imposing new and harsher terms is all but universally scouted as incompatible with the honor and interests of the party. Provided only that the manifest intentions of Congress be fulfilled in respect of the guarantees for the future loyalty of the South, and the political and civil equality of its people, the determination is to permit nothing that shall factiously hinder the restoration of the Union. The fact may not tally with the programme of the Democracy: a Summer session and a reopening of the reconstruction question would suit *that* much better.

The Coriell Murder.

Our readers have been made fully acquainted with the details of the trial of BRIDGET DURGAN, a servant girl charged with murdering her mistress, Mrs. MARY ELLEN CORIELL, at Newmarket, N. J., on the night of the 25th of February last. In another column will be found an account of an interview of our correspondent with the prisoner on Saturday evening and of the important statements in regard to the murder then made by her.

The finding of the jury, under the instructions of the Court, by which it was set forth that, if the accused was present and consenting to the murder, even if she did not strike a blow, she must be found guilty of the charge, only settles the point, as far as the verdict goes, that she was so present and consenting. A doubt was expressed by the Judge in his charge, and by the Attorney-General in his pleading, as to whether she was the only party concerned in the bloody deed. The prisoner confesses that she was present at Dr. CORIELL's house when the murder was committed, but declares that she had nothing to do with it, and that she was deterred by fear of bodily injury from giving the alarm, and was bound by an oath never to reveal what she knows about it.

These declarations of hers, made at this time, are to be taken with a great deal of allowance. It appears that she had an interview with her counsel the same day that she conversed with our correspondent, and the unwillingness afterward evinced by him to permit her to make a plain, unprompted statement of the circumstances of the murder, which she promised to do if he would call on her the same evening, renders it not improbable that her last statement concerning her being present, but not consenting—an important legal point—was not unprompted and is not true.

The evidence of half a hundred witnesses for the prosecution established, if it was worthy of credence—and on these points it has not been shaken—that Mrs. CORIELL, her infant and BRIDGET DURGAN were alone in the house of Dr. CORIELL at bed-time on the night of the murder; that soon after midnight sounds were heard at the house of the nearest neighbor that induced in the lady who heard them the belief that something terrible was going on there; that at half-past twelve o'clock BRIDGET, after passing the houses of the nearest neighbors, called at a house in the remoter part of the village, and there first gave the alarm; that she then and subsequently told untrue and contradictory stories concerning what was going on at Dr. CORIELL's house; that she evinced a knowledge of several minor matters that she could not have possessed had she not been present at the murder; that blood stains were found on her clothing that could be accounted for on no other theory than that she was engaged in the murder; that the knife with which many of the wounds were inflicted was one which belonged in the house, and that it was afterward found in an outhouse to which she had been seen to go; that imprints of teeth were found in the neck of Mrs. CORIELL which corresponded exactly with the teeth of BRIDGET; and that she afterward accused three different persons of the murder who completely proved an *alibi*. Various circumstances of lesser moment linked with these, in the absence of the slightest proof of the presence of any other person, so far as appearances in and about the house went, form a chain of evidence that at least proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, that she was present and engaged in the murder.

The appearance, previous character and incredible statements of one of the witnesses led the Court and the counsel on both sides to intimate very strongly a belief that she knew more about the murder than she was willing to disclose. She is detained in jail awaiting further developments, but, so far, there is no actual proof against her. It is quite possible that BRIDGET DURGAN did the deed unaided. If she did, she is certainly one of the mildest-mannered women that ever fired a house or cut a throat.

The investigation of this case has excited unusual interest. To every household where servants are employed it has brought a sense of insecurity. Especially in the country, where husbands and fathers are compelled to leave their families in isolated locations alone with their servants, it has been felt that BRIDGET DURGAN might have been their servant—might have been tempted to rob their houses and murder their wives and children. In New-Jersey a strong determination is expressed that the perpetrator of this brutal and inhuman deed shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and that no considerations of sex or circumstance shall intervene to shield her.

The Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

An item, which non-commercial readers must have been at a loss to interpret, appeared in the Associated Press telegrams published yesterday respecting the detention of three American steamers in the St. Lawrence, at the instance of the British Customs authorities. The report said the craft were first supposed to be Fenian property; but that it turned out, on inquiry, that they were detained at Quebec merely until a special permit should be procured *from the "United States Executive."*

Business people will of course understand that the permit required had to come *not* from Washington, but from Ottawa. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence by American vessels ceased to be a stipulated right when the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated. The *right* is gone, but the *privilege* is not likely to be denied on either side so long as peace and a measurably fair understanding between the two countries continue. British vessels can only henceforth navigate American waters, such as Lake Michigan, by the favor and good-will of our Government. By a similar deference to what is for the common interest, the British American authorities will naturally give our vessels permits to navigate the St. Lawrence River and the great ship canals. But the whole question of the free navigation of the inland waters to the north of us rests on this mutual understanding. It is, of course, liable to be disturbed by capricious ministerial acts, or by new restrictive measures of commercial legislation. And until a system of commercial intercourse, which shall be a real and not a sham reciprocity, is established, there must be more or less of uncertainty in regard to the navigation of the waters on our northern boundary. The same, too, in regard to the fisheries. Neither question is at all in that settled condition which tends to relieve all forebodings of a future misunderstanding. The formality of getting permits from the Government of Canada to enable American vessels to reach the upper Lakes by way of the St. Lawrence, may not involve any serious interruption to the fractional part of our commerce which seeks the lower St. Lawrence route. But it would be far more satisfactory if under some new commercial convention, what is now merely a mutual concession, were reconverted into a stipulated agreement. For twelve years, as long as the Convention of 1854 remained in force, the vessels of both countries stood exactly on the same footing. The fourth article of that instrument provided "that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the canals in Canada * * * as fully and freely as the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty—subject only to the same tolls and assessments as are paid by Her Majesty's said subjects."

The revival of a Commercial Treaty with especial reference to this clause of the one abolished has been matter of wide discussion. Only eighteen months ago, when the question terminating the former Convention had been settled in the affirmative by public opinion, and by the decision of Congress, resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Boards of Trade and the commercial representatives of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, and fifteen other large cities, declaring that "the treaty should include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and other rivers of British North America, with such improvements of the rivers and enlargement of the canals as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the West in communicating with the ocean."

This shows what importance is attached to a definite settlement of this matter by the great commercial bodies throughout the country. It is one, we take it, of political, as well as commercial importance to the Confederated Provinces themselves. They are entering on a new state of political existence. They take a more ambitious position in the eyes of the world than they have hitherto held. They challenge more criticism, by virtue of their having been invested with powers almost reaching to independence. They have already made foreign contracts of a commercial character with Brazil; with the Spanish authorities in the West Indies, and with France. The exercise of the functions of an Independent State on these and kindred matters implies responsibilities which will be sadly neglected if the Government of the new Dominion overlook the importance of maintaining a good understanding with this country. Mr. GALT, the shrewdest and the ablest of their public men, has recently issued a political manifesto (at an ovation in his honor) in which he tries to make it appear that the market which his countrymen have lost in the United States, they can build up in other quarters of the world, such as Cuba, Brazil, &c. But Mr. GALT might be made to answer himself from his urgent, powerful appeals, renewed again and again, for an amended Reciprocity Treaty, framed on terms more acceptable to the United States than the former one. The Provincial Minister *then* took a clear view of the political, as connected with the commercial relations of the two countries. Now he seems to have narrowed his views down, for the time at least, to the level of an average colonial audience.

MINOR TOPICS.

In the matter of amusements there seems to be a universal and very curious indifference to everything like good taste and talent, and a strong tendency to the low and vulgar, in all classes and everywhere. Last year the coarse and ribald singing of THERESA, which had delighted the miscellaneous crowds of the open-air theatres of the Champs Elysées, became all the rage in the fashionable circles of Paris society; and the same fondness for the semi-licentious in singing, dancing and acting continues to characterize French life. In England the legitimate drama is falling into similar disrepute, and is superseded by the nude performances of MENKEN and the vulgar exhibitions of low negro minstrelsy. Such plays as achieve most popularity are those whose scenes and incidents are drawn from the race-course and the gambling hells; and we now see that the Prince of Wales is getting up concerts for the amusement of the higher circles, at which the performers are to be comic singers who have amused the loose fish of both sexes in the Alhambra and other semi-respectable concert halls of the English metropolis. We see the same thing here. The love scenes now most popular on the stage are the touching interviews between a broken down jockey and his horse, while monkeys, pigs, acrobats, clowns and negro minstrels of the most exaggerated type take possession of the stage once held sacred to the higher walks of the intellectual and refined theatrical art. There is some comfort in thinking we are not alone in this downward tendency.

Mr. RUSKIN, who seems to be ventilating all sorts of absurd and Quixotic theories about men and society, made complaint lately of the great lack of deference for old age among the English. He cited the experience of Mr. CARLYLE, who was quite disgusted because he could not walk the streets of London in daytime without being stared and hooted at in the most irreverent manner by the boys of the neighborhood,—treatment strikingly in contrast with that uniformly extended to him by the common people of Italy during his stay there. He had been driven, therefore, according to Mr. RUSKIN, to the expedient of taking his street exercise at night. One of the London papers explains all this by saying that Mr. CARLYLE has taken to wearing a queer, outlandish looking Italian hat, at which everybody out of Italy very naturally stares; and that he has always been very fond of walking at night. This may be true, but we don't believe that the youth in the streets of London carry politeness to excess nevertheless.

A writer in one of our weekly papers says that "women *grumble* much more than men," and enters upon a long course of philosophical reasoning to explain why. May it not be because they have *men* to grumble *at*, while men have only women? Some one once explained the curious fact that women are fond of kissing each other—which men never do—by saying that men can do better than kiss *each other*, while women *can't*. The explanation of the grumbling phenomenon, we fancy, is somewhat similar.

A man in Indiana who recently killed a man whom he suspected of being too intimate with his wife, has been expelled from a medical association for having offered it a stolen essay. This is a practical illustration of the theory advanced by DE QUINCY in his essay on *Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts*,—that the practice of murder ought to be discouraged, on account of its demoralizing tendencies. A man, he says, may begin with murder, but gradually be betrayed into other vices, until finally he will not hesitate to steal, lie and even circulate false and scandalous reports about his neighbors. This Indiana man, it seems, began with homicide and ended his vile career with plagiarism. It is consoling to know that justice overtook him at last.

Why cannot the Secretary of War or of the Navy direct some of the unemployed bands attached to these branches of the public service here, to play in Central Park an hour or two every Saturday afternoon? This is done regularly both in London and Paris, and we see no good reason why it should not be done here. The bands are entirely unemployed at those hours, and their labors at any time are not so severe as to make this demand upon them excessive. It would seem that a government which exists for the people might do as much for their entertainment in this respect as do those of England and France. Last Saturday many thousands of people thronged the Park, and especially those parts of it where they have been in the habit of hearing music on Saturdays. The expense of this has hitherto been met by voluntary contributions—largely, if not mainly, from the railroad companies who profit by conveying passengers to the Park. But there ought to be some better way than this of providing for a public want. Why will not the General Government do it in the way we have indicated?

The *Tribune* rather ostentatiously contradicts a rumor noticed by our Washington correspondent, that President JOHNSON had written requesting JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE to return to the United States. It is ominously silent, however, about the statement which has been very positively made, that Mr. GREELEY has written to BRECKINRIDGE advising and urging his return. We cannot imagine any motive which Mr. GREELEY can have for *not* denying this statement if it is not true; and we are therefore driven to the conclusion that it *is* true. We should like to know *why* he thinks it important to get BRECKINRIDGE back to the United States. What good can he do here? Does Mr. GREELEY suppose that he still retains any influence over the opinions and acts of the Southern people, which would render his participation in Southern politics desirable? And if he does, is he quite certain that it would be exerted in the interests of the Union and of the Republican plan of reconstruction? Mr. GREELEY has always hitherto been prompt to avow and vindicate his action on public questions of importance:—we think the public would like to understand his course in this matter a little better than they do at present.

Three men propose to start from the Battery to-morrow to cross the ocean on a life-raft, twenty-five feet long and half as wide, drawing six inches of water, fitted with five sails and a canvas tent for a cabin. The object of this foolhardy expedition is said to be to test the qualities of the raft for the purposes of its construction, viz: the rescue of passengers from wrecked vessels. The object may be a good one, but the mode of reaching it is so reckless and insane as to deserve nothing but censure and condemnation. The hardihood of men willing to risk their lives on such a venture compels admiration, if it is not the result of stolidity; but their friends, if they have any, ought to interpose on their behalf as they would in the case of attempted suicide in any other form.

It is pleasant to find one branch of Southern industry which has not been ruined by the war. The fisheries on the James River, according to the Richmond papers, are yielding an unusual harvest. The fish have been less vexed and thinned out during the last few years than usual, and have had time to increase and multiply. Herring and shad are immensely abundant and are said to be flooding the markets at remarkably low prices. They constitute the only portion of the Southern inhabitants who have led anything like quiet and peaceable lives for the last five or six years. Peace has prospered them—as it does every community.

LINDSAY, the clergyman who whipped his little child to death because he would not say his prayers to suit him, has paid the final penalty of his inhumanity by paying a fine of $250. He was first convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, then got a new trial, at which the jury disagreed, and finally plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, for which the fine mentioned was imposed as the penalty. Possibly justice may be satisfied with this result, but it seems to us his crime deserved a much severer punishment. Cruelty to children,—the basest and least excusable shape which cruelty can take,—is becoming very common and is showing itself in forms and under circumstances which rob it of all claim to toleration or mercy, and we know of nothing likely to check it but severity at the hands of the law. This man LINDSAY claims to have been governed by conscientious motives,—but such a plea only renders the very idea of a conscience which can prompt such conduct odious and repulsive. He is probably a man whose naturally cruel temper has been rendered still more cruel and intolerant by what he deems religious beliefs and habits. It is possible that he may have thought he was doing no wrong—just as the old Inquisition used to roast heretics from religious motives; but his crime was worse than theirs, inasmuch as his victim was entitled to more of tenderness and sympathy. But the law, following public sentiment, has put an end to the torture of grown heretics, and it ought also to stop most effectually the murder and scourging of infants under religious pretences.

An Irish-American writer in one of the Dublin newspapers is alarming the United Kingdom by stories of an American propaganda in Ireland—political in its character, which threatens to undermine the cause of order in the Emerald Isle. The fabric thus threatened with overthrow is certainly none of the strongest at best, and it would not take very much to destroy what little there is of it. But this wiseacre says there is a regular systematized effort on foot to teach in Ireland the doctrines of equality, of the right of the majority to rule and of the superiority of youth and energy over age and experience,—and that the most terrible consequences may be anticipated unless these teachings are vigorously met by the "well-educated and well-disposed men of Ireland." We fancy it will be found somewhat difficult to meet them very effectually. The example of this country is doing a good deal more to spread these doctrines in Ireland and everywhere else than any system of writings could do. We see here what youth and energy actually accomplish for the welfare of the people, and we see in Ireland what "age and experience,"—adherence to what is called the Established order of things,—has done. The contrast speaks for itself. And while a hundred thousand Irishmen annually come to this country to witness and experience for themselves the advantages of our institutions and of our freedom of action and of thought, we shall not need to send missionaries or propagandists abroad. Their letters to their friends at home will do the work far more effectually than any other agency.

Somebody in Pennsylvania has started a foolish story that a band of ex-soldiers was organized before the release of JEFF. DAVIS, who took a solemn oath to kill him if the Government discharged him without trial or punishment. It is said to have been composed of soldiers who had suffered hunger and torture in the rebel prisons. The story adds that they followed him to this City and that the knowledge of their being on his track was what kept him so closely within doors during his stay here. While he remains outside of the United States they will leave him unmolested,—but in case of his return to this country they are resolved to carry their purpose into execution. This is a very interesting story, but we do not believe a word of it. Our soldiers are not assassins.

"Nothing succeeds but success"—is a maxim which finds fresh illustration every day. Canada affords a new proof of its truth in its treatment of DAVIS. During the rebellion, while the struggle was undecided and there seemed (to outsiders) a fair chance of success, all the enthusiasm of the Provinces was expended on the rebel leaders. Even TUCKER, SANDERS and Company passed for very respectable heroes, and if DAVIS had at that time happened to find himself among them, it would be difficult to describe the reception he would have had. But he goes there now as a baffled and defeated leader,—and is received with utter neglect and sullen silence. He travels from one end of the "Dominion" to the other with scarcely a recognition from any quarter. The contrast is instructive.

We see that on Saturday last, some ten thousand of the people of Richmond assembled in the cemeteries of the city and vicinity to decorate the graves of the dead who fell in the service of the rebellion. The military authorities did not interfere in any way with their proceedings. This was wise and considerate,—and in contrast with the refusal of the authorities in some parts of the South to permit such demonstrations of respect for the Confederate dead. This nation can certainly afford to permit the indulgence of affection and sorrow on the part of the Southern people toward their sons and brethren who perished in a worse than fruitless cause. Grief is always sacred, and nothing could possibly have a worse effect upon the sentiments and temper of the people of the Southern States than military interference with the discharge of its sacred duties. Gen. SCOFIELD has set an example of indulgence and forbearance in this matter which we trust the military commanders will everywhere follow.

The suppression by Gen. POPE of the Mobile *Republican*,—the extreme Radical organ in that city,—is censured in some quarters as an unwarrantable interference with freedom of speech. There would be much force in this if the offence for which the paper was suppressed had been of the kind supposed. But it was not for its sentiments,—for the opinions it upheld or anything of that kind, that it was suppressed. It was for instructing the negro population how, when and for what purpose to use firearms,—being in fact a direct and distinct attempt to incite them to riot and disorder. It would be hardly consistent with the duty of the military authorities, in the preservation of the public peace, to permit such inculcations to pass unnoticed. Besides, papers in the rebel interest have been suppressed for offences much less heinous in their character than this, and it would hardly do to make fish of one and flesh of the other class.

The condition of things in Tennessee is far from agreeable. The political canvass now in progress is carried on with a bitterness that reaches ferocity, and the papers abound in reports of the worst enormities practiced on both sides. Companies of the State militia are alleged in several instances to have taken men from their houses and ordered them shot for having been in the rebel army. It seems not at all unlikely that the State may drift into a civil war quite as fatal to its peace and prosperity, though not so extended in its operations, as that from which we have just emerged. Gen. THOMAS has been at Washington lately to give the Government information of the condition and prospect of public affairs. It is not at all improbable that the interposition of the national authority may become necessary.

AMUSEMENTS.

The closing concert of Mr. HARRISON's Sunday Series occurred at Steinway Hall last night. These entertainments, of which forty have been given, have kept up their vogue by means of good selections and admirable performances. Since we last spoke of them many things have been heard, each of which, if merit had its due, would be with a separate notice. But Mr. HARRISON, who is as indefatigable as he is enterprising, must perforce take the will for the deed. There is no reason why these "Sunday Concerts"—as well conducted as they have been so far, and no one is likely to conduct them with more spirit than Mr. HARRISON,—should not become a regular institution, and do much good service in this way. If it be well to have good symphonies, concertos, &c., as the Philharmonic Society and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS have shown, it is also well to have good music of a simpler order, for those whose taste can go no deeper. Of course the Sunday series will be resumed next Fall. The concert under notice was excellent of its kind, and entirely to the taste of a crowded audience, who nevertheless could have put up cheerfully with half as many *encores*. Mrs. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Mr. J. N. PATTISON, and Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, a baritone already pleasing, and giving promise of even a better future, were heard in the solo, which need not be named, while Mr. THOMAS' orchestra engaged in duties conscientiously fulfilled under Mr. MATZKA's leadership.

Mr. HARRISON's next enterprise is the attractive Musical Festival, which will be inaugurated at Steinway Hall this evening.

The uninviting performances which monopolise most of our respectable theatres at this time, and which have given those places up to the patronage of visitors from the rural districts, leaving the resident patrons of sound and settled taste without an amusement, will help to render this festival a happy diversion for the latter, which they will not neglect.

New-York, just now, has no dramatic temple that she can call her own. At best she owns them all, as wives own their unfaithful spouses—without controlling their truth or their appetite. Traveling, the Fools' Paradise, sends its legions of votaries of the proper degree of intelligence or taste to the metropolis to corrupt the purity of our theatrical entertainments. The stranger finds in them nothing characteristic of the great City he comes to visit; he finds only a compound dish prepared for his especial benefit, the seasoning of which is anything but a compliment to his palate.

The native public is like the schoolboy in disgrace—he is being punished by his pedagogues with unwholesome food, and he must eat until his digestion is ruined. At one theatre a horse and a ballet are served up, at another Blackwell's Island and a ballet are set before him, at a third some small talk and a ballet are given, at a fourth there is a grand scene and a ballet.

The pieces which preceded these several entertainments were but steps in the fatal direction. The earlier successes of the season were, at one theatre a pig and a ballet, and at another a piece which should have been called the "Brass Band," because one of its chief features was the performance of the musicians on wind instruments. Of course with all this horse, and pig and Blackwell's Island and eternal ballet there is some attempt at literary work; the managers, perhaps, think the moment hardly ripe yet, for dumb show alone, and so we are permitted still to hear the characters on the stage talk. But it must be expensive to concede even so much. If talk form part of the entertainment, some one has to be paid to write it, and it is a question whether we are not imposing on the proprietors of theatres when we seem to exact any language at all in a play. So deeply, indeed, do people of intelligence feel this obligation they incur, that they remain at home rather than listen to the talk which the inspired managers serve up—and those who might appreciate good plays avoid the play-houses persistently and patronize the opera, concerts, oratorios and other occasional entertainments of the kind, which have become better than they used to be. This accounts for the growing importance and interest attending the latter class of public

amusements, which languished in the days of high dramatic productions.

The week of oratorio and other exalted music which is to commence this evening at Steinway Hall, with HANDEL's "Messiah," promises to realize the exactness of these observations. The enterprise is a stupendous one, and in the number of grand works to be consecutively performed, and in the vast number and great individual talent of the artists to be associated, is without precedent in this country. In the "Messiah" Mme. PAREPA, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. J. R. THOMAS and the New-York Harmonic Society will be heard.

The regular season at Wallack's Theatre is announced to close with the last representation of "Flying Scud," on Saturday evening next. On June 30 Mr. D. BRYANT is to open the Summer season, and begin an engagement for six weeks.

The Imperial Japanese, now in the fifth week of their entertaining engagement at the Academy of Music, will remain but twelve nights longer. Their last *matinée* in Brooklyn is announced to take place during this week.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 2.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES AT NEW-ORLEANS—CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The report of the Special Commissioner of the Treasury Department, on the condition of the First National Bank of New-Orleans, has been received. The bank will be able to pay its Government indebtedness, (as its deposited security exceeds its Government deposits by $80,000,) and probably not less than seventy-five per cent. of its individual deposits. The bank is debtor to the Fourth National Bank of New-York to the amount of $275,000. A large amount of the so-called assets of the bank is made up of fictitious items, and shows rather a loose state of affairs for an institution claiming to be considered among the first of its class. Some of these items are as follows. The exchange account is shown to be $369,231 94, among which are the following:

Jan. 4, 1867—Draft, F. J. Herron on Gardner Bacon, at New-York, at 30 days, past due	$70,000 00
March 19, 1867—Draft, Cuthbert Bullitt on A. C. Graham, New-York, 30 days, protested	65,281 90
March 19, 1867—Draft, T. P. May on A. C. Graham, New-York, 45 days, cashed but never sent forward	125,000 00
April 8, 1867—Two drafts, Burke & Co. on Tilford & Bradley, New-York, $50,000 each, cashed but never sent forward	100,000 00
Total	$360,281 90

In the schedule of "Call Loans" the following items appear:

Jan. 4, 1867—To F. J. Herron, indorsed by A. C. Graham	$50,000 00
Oct. 10, 1865—To F. J. Herron, indorsed by A. C. Graham	5,000 00
Sept. 14, 1866—To T. P. May and Gen. G. T. Beauregard, indorsed by F. J. Herron	40,000 00
Feb. 4, 1865—To C. W. Lewis, indorsed by A. C. Graham	5,000 00
Jan. 23, 1867—To A. S. Mansfield, with notes for collection as collateral	33,069 92
Total	$133,069 92

The total amount of call loans is $214,998 59.

Some of the resolutions of the Board of Directors are rather funny. Among others was one appointing an agent to go to New-York to buy and sell gold for the bank at a salary of $600 per month. A. C. GRAHAM, who was President of the bank at the time of its passage, afterward resigned and was then appointed such agent.

The following is the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for 1867: George W. Burleigh, Esq., New Hampshire; Hon. N. A. Thompson, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. F. Vinton, New York; Rev. Henry Slicer, Maryland; Prof. W. C. Kerr, North Carolina; Hon. James B. Campbell, South Carolina; Hon. Joshua Hill, Georgia; Prof. Kendrick, Ohio; Hon. H. G. Wells, Michigan; Rev. George F. Magoun, Iowa; Gen. H. H. Sibley, Minnesota; Richard Chenery, Esq., California; Hon. J. W. McCorkle, Nevada; E. H. Angamar, Esq., Louisiana; Gen. T. M. Harris, West Virginia.

THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

The special Joint Ordnance Committee, finding it difficult to procure the attendance of a quorum, will probably adjourn until the 25th inst., at which time most of its members have signified their ability to be present. Gens. SCHENCK and BUTLER are the only members here. Senator CAMERON was here, but left to join the Pacific Railroad excursion. Senator HOWARD telegraphs that he is detained by urgent business, and Senator DRAKE that he is sick. Gen. LOGAN has not been heard from. Quite a number of manufacturers of arms and ordnance supplies are here, anxious to make a statement of their grievances.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

Judge KELLEY arrived here from his Southern tour yesterday morning, and went to Philadelphia last night. He speaks very encouragingly of the prospect of reconstruction, and of the rapid growth of a Republican Party at the South. He also reports the condition of the crops as giving promise of a most abundant yield, and says he was surprised at the natural resources of the South. That part of the country, he says, needs nothing so much as physical development, save to follow a safe and speedy reconstruction. He began his speaking tour at Memphis, Tenn., and ended it at Danville, Va., making altogether nearly thirty addresses.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt statement for June 1 will probably not be ready before the latter part of the present week. As has been heretofore stated, it will show a small increase of the public debt, the exact amount of which is not yet known. This is caused by the heavy payments of gold interest and the large current expenditures of the Government for the past thirty days. The Gold Customs for the month will nearly equal those for April, while the receipts of Internal Revenue are nearly seventeen millions. There will be no contraction of greenbacks and no retirement of compound interest notes, announced for the month; but the Secretary will pay off the ten millions of compounds, which mature June 10, in currency. The balances in the Treasury will be somewhat reduced, as is indicated above, the gold interest having exceeded the receipts of Customs, while the current expenses have exceeded the receipts from other sources.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The city election to-morrow promises to be very exciting and close. The total registry finally exceeds 18,000, of which the white voters have a majority of nearly 1,700. The Republicans claim that they have, at the lowest estimate, 1,500 white voters, and confidently count upon carrying the city by from 500 to 1,000 majority, and on electing their ward tickets in four, if not five, out of the seven wards. The registry indicates a population of at least 110,000.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee yesterday had no new witnesses before them, but recalled Major-Gen. HOWARD and Col. MORROW, of the President's Staff. The Committee will to-morrow formally determine the question of submitting a report in time for Congress to consider in July, as I have already intimated. It seems probable that no report will be made at present, probably not until the session of December. The Committee will adjourn to-morrow afternoon, and Messrs. WILSON, WOODBRIDGE, BOUTWELL and CHURCHILL will at once leave for their homes. A Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. THOMAS LAWRENCE and MARSHALL, has been appointed to conduct the investigation into the status of the Maryland State Government.

REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Thus far but two of Chief-Justice CHASE's nominations for Registers in Bankruptcy have been refused confirmation by the District Judges. These two cases are in the First and Fourth Districts of Maryland, where Judge GATES sent them back on the ground of non-residence. GATES, however, is a man of strong Southern sympathies, was appointed by BUCHANAN, and the real reason is believed to be that the appointees are well known Republicans. The Chief-Justice took the matter into consideration, and has sent the names back to the Judge.

THE RICHINGS OPERA TROUPE.

The Richings opera troupe has achieved a great success here by performing for a season of three weeks, every night to crowded houses, and the audience steadily increasing to the close. This, too, at a time when Washington is almost wholly devoid of the usual crowd of visitors and public men.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Gen. GRANT, Gen. DENT, and several members of their respective families, will make a trip to Washington, Penn., about the 12th instant, to attend the wedding of a relative.

Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff, leaves on Thursday next for an extended tour on the Plains, and may possibly visit New-Mexico, Utah and the Pacific coast. He goes on official duty, and also hopes to benefit his health by the trip, as it has been somewhat injured by the unfavorable character of this climate, which seems to greatly aid the development of pulmonary diseases.

Among the arrivals here is ex-Mayor WITHERS, of Mobile, just removed by Gen. POPE. It has been stated that he intended to test the action in his case by an appeal to the Supreme Court, but whatever may be his intentions there has yet been no development of them.

Chief-Justice CHASE has not yet gone to North Carolina to hold Court, and it now seems somewhat doubtful whether he goes at all.

The Mexican Liberal Government and Maximilian.

The following is the correspondence between the Minister of our Government and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mexico in regard to the disposal of MAXIMILIAN:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 6, 1867.

SIR: For reasons which are doubtless well understood by you, it has not been in my power to present formally to his Excellency, President JUAREZ, my letters of credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Mexico. The instructions of October last, under which I started on my mission, gave me a discretionary power in a certain contingency to establish my official residence temporarily at any place in the United States, or elsewhere near the frontier or coast of Mexico. For causes not necessary herein to be explained, I left Matamoros and came to this city in December last, since which time, under instructions from the Secretary of State, it has been the place of my official abode.

The Government of the United has observed with much satisfaction the withdrawal of the French expeditionary forces in Mexico and the advance of the armies of the Constitutional Government toward the capital of the Republic. The satisfaction has been recently disturbed by the report it has received in regard to the severity practiced on the prisoners of war taken by your armies at Zacatecas. Its fears, too, have been thereby excited that in the event of the capture of the Prince MAXIMILIAN and the forces under him this severity might be repeated. I have this day received by telegraph a dispatch from the Secretary of State, instructing me to express to his Excellency President JUAREZ these apprehensions in the most expeditious manner. Therefore I communicate them by special bearer of dispatches.

The Government of the United States has sincerely sympathized with the Republic of Mexico, and feels a deep interest in its success. But I have to express the belief that a repetition of the reported severities referred to would shock its sensibilities and check the current of its sympathies. It is believed that such acts to prisoners of war as are reported cannot elevate the character of the Mexican States in the estimation of civilized people, and may tend to bring into disrepute the cause of republicanism and retard its progress everywhere. The Government instructs me to make known to President JUAREZ, promptly and earnestly, *its desire, that in case of the capture of the Prince Maximilian and his supporters, they may receive the humane treatment accorded by civilized nations to prisoners of war.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

LOUIS D. CAMPBELL.

To His Excellency S. LERDO D. TEJADA, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Mexican States, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

REPLY OF THE MEXICAN SECRETARY.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, April 22, 1867.

SIR; I had the honor yesterday to receive the communication which you sent me from New-Orleans on the 6th inst. You informed me in it that, for reasons which were understood, you did not come to present to the President of the Republic your credentials as Special Messenger and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and that you have been in New-Orleans since December last. The Government of the Republic regrets that these reasons should have prevented you from coming to present your credentials in order to commence the duties of your office; for it would be very satisfactory for the Government to receive you in your character of representative of the United States.

You also informed me that the satisfaction with which the Government of the United States looked on the retreat of the French from Mexico and the advance of the army of the Constitutional Government toward the capital, has been disturbed by information received concerning the severity used with the prisoners of war taken at San Jacinto. You also mentioned that it was the desire of the United States Government that in case MAXIMILIAN and his partisans were captured they should be treated with humanity, as prisoners of war. The enemies of the republic, wishing to produce an unfavorable impression of the same, have endeavored to falsify and spread inaccurate information concerning the case of the prisoners of San Jacinto. The greater part of them, a considerable number, were pardoned, but punishment was meted out to some of them. They were not looked upon simply as prisoners of war, but the offenders against the laws of nations and those of the republic. They had just abandoned themselves to every kind of excess and crime in the City of Zacatecas, because they were fighting like filibusters, without country, without flag, and as mercenaries, paid to shed the blood of Mexicans who defend their independence and their institutions. Some, not a few, of those foreigners taken at San Jacinto were conducted to Zacatecas, where they have been treated with much benevolence, the same as those taken elsewhere have been and are treated, because there were not so many circumstances of special culpability. The invariable conduct of the government of the republic, and that observed by the officers of her armies, has been to respect life and treat with the greatest consideration the prisoners taken from the French forces; but on their part, and by order of their principal chief, they frequently assassinated prisoners taken from the Republican forces. Many times, without the formality of an exchange, the prisoners from the French forces have been generously set at liberty. Many of the principal officers of the French forces have ordered the burning down of whole cities; others were decimated by what were called courts-martial; and at times, for a simple suspicion, without the least appearance of justice, they put to death indefensible persons and old men, who were not able to bear arms against them. Notwithstanding this, the Government of the Republic and her officers in general, far from retaliating, as they were provoked to do, have ever observed the most humane conduct, giving constant examples of the greatest generosity. In this manner the Republican cause of Mexico has excited the sympathies of all civilized races.

The French gone, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has desired to continue shedding the blood of Mexicans. With the exception of three or four cities yet domineered by force, he has seen the entire Republic rise against him. Notwithstanding this he has desired to continue the work of desolation and ruin by a civil war, without object, surrounded by some men known by their plundering and grave assassinations, and the most forward in bringing misfortunes on the Republic. In case there be captured persons on whom rest such responsibilities, *it does not appear to me that they can be considered as simple prisoners of war, for these are responsibilities defined by the laws of nations and by the laws of the Republic.*

The Government which has given many proofs of its principles of humanity and sentiments of generosity, is also obliged to consider, according to the circumstances of the cases, what the principles of justice demand and the duties which it has to perform for the welfare of the Mexican people. The Government of the Republic hopes that with the justification of its acts it will continue to have the sympathies of the people and Government of the United States, who have been and are held in the highest estimation by the people and Government of Mexico.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA.

To LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the United Mexican States, New-Orleans, La.

Judge Underwood's Court at Norfolk, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Friday, May 31.

The United States District Court met in Norfolk this morning, Judge UNDERWOOD presiding. Deputy Marshal JOHN CRAFT called the Court, and all the officers of the Court were registered as present. On motion of Mr. L. H. CHANDLER the following gentlemen were admitted to practice in the Court: J. W. Hinton, J. P. Jordan, J. R. Kilby, W. J. Baker, J. H. Gayle, R. S. Thomas, D. G. Godwin, A. Stevenson and W. M. Chaplain. The following causes were entered and disposed of:

In admiralty—ISAAC FORREST, libelant, *vs.* Sloop *Forrest*.—A decree was entered in this case in favor of the libelant for the sum of $140.

United States *vs.* JOHN WINDER—Which was dismissed on the plea that WINDER was dead before the decree was entered.

The Court then adjourned at 11 A. M.

The bark *Agnes*, from Rio for Baltimore, came in the Capes to-day. Schooner *Julia Baker* went to sea this morning.

Great Fire at Petroleum Centre.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, June 2.

A dispatch from Petroleum Centre to-day says: A terrible fire is now raging in the upper end of that town, and about thirty-five or forty houses have been burned. Every effort is being made to stay the flames, and it is impossible to estimate the loss.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Mail Facilities—United States Consuls and the Coolie Trade—Railroads and Telegraphs in the Celestial Empire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TIENTSIN, China, Tuesday, March 12, 1867.

The first steamer from Shanghae arrived here last week, the navigation of the Peiho having been closed by ice for three months. During this interim three of the semi-monthly overland mails from the West reached us, having been forwarded from Chefoo by mule and cart, a distance of some three hundred miles. From this date till the 1st of next December, we expect to have very frequent communication with Shanghae, and consequently with the rest of the world; for we hear that seven steamers are to be put on the line this season.

During the Winter for two or three years the foreign residents of Pekin, excepting the Russians, have received their mails, per mule from Ching Kiang, the Consular port on the Yang tze Kiang nearest its mouth, once about every fortnight, a distance of some four or five hundred miles. Some foreigners in Northern China embrace the opportunity offered by the Russian mails to send their correspondence to Europe and America, *via* Siberia and Russia, sometimes their letters reaching their destination in less time than would be required by the usual route, *via* Shanghae and Hong Kong, and so on westward. The postage overland, *via* Russia, is but a little dearer than by the other route.

The conduct of the American Consul at Amoy, Gen. LE GENDRE, in imprisoning and fining an American citizen for unlawfully recruiting and shipping Chinese coolies to a foreign port, is generally viewed by men of upright mind, of all nations, with satisfaction. The case came before him early last month. He was assisted by three assessors, Rev. Messrs. TALMADE and KIP and the Deputy United States Consul. The accused, a Mr. J. H. EDWARDS, was arraigned on three specific charges, and plead not guilty. He defended his own case, and justified himself in obtaining "passengers," as he designated the unfortunate coolies, to ship for Macao and Havana, pleading a letter from some acting French Vice-Consul as his authority for so doing. He did not establish his innocence in the opinion of the Court, and the assessors brought him in guilty on all the charges. The Consul promptly sentenced him to one year's imprisonment and fined him $1,000 with costs. It is refreshing to have such an effort to put down the detestable traffic in coolies.

The *China Mail* remarks: "After perusing the account of the trial, there is one very satisfactory conclusion at which we can arrive, viz., that if the United States Government continues to appoint to China Consuls of the type of Gen. LE GENDRE, the fall of 'rowdyism' is imminent. This is the first time, for many years, at any rate in Amoy, that American law has been known to have a 'sting' in it."

The American Consul-General in China, resident at Shanghae, GEORGE F. SEWARD, Esq., who for several years has discharged the duties of his office with ability and general acceptance, has recently been relieved from his trust. It was designed to give him a public dinner, but he declined the honor. A memorial, signed, it is said, by all the Americans in Shanghae, was presented to Mr. SEWARD, couched in the following language:

DEAR SIR: As you are about to leave Shanghae, after having for five years performed here the duties of Consul and Consul-General of the United States, we beg leave to congratulate you upon the success with which you have administered these difficult offices. By a rare combination of tact, firmness and ability, you have maintained the honor of our flag and protected the interests of our commerce, and, at the same time, have secured the good will and commanded the respect of the community. We have many regrets at your departure, but we find some consolation in the hope that the eminent qualities you have displayed in Shanghae will be devoted hereafter to the service of our country in positions of still greater responsibility. Wishing you all happiness and prosperity, and a future as useful, successful and creditable as the past, we remain, &c.

A Shanghae journal uses the following language relating to the retirement of Mr. SEWARD, viz.:

"In his departure the diplomatic authorities in this place will lose a valued colleague, whose industry, tact and energy has done much toward the furtherance of the interests not only of citizens of the United States, but of all foreigners in Shanghae. Mr. SEWARD was eminently a representative man, and entirely personified the policy which it was his duty to uphold. In action no less than in theory he was cosmopolitan. * * * * * The good wishes of the whole community will accompany Mr. SEWARD to his native land. And a hope may, perhaps, be entertained that in the course of time he will return to China in a position which may be of such a nature as to afford him better scope for the display of those talents and abilities, of which as Consul-General he has given such unmistakable evidence."

The successor of Mr. SEWARD, as Consul-General of the United States, in China, is a Mr. MANGUM, a nephew of the Hon. WILLIAM P. MANGUM, who for years occupied a seat as Senator, in Congress, antecedent to the civil war in the United States. He was the American Consul at Kingpo for several years, and when the Rebels took that city he gave general satisfaction by the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office. It is hoped that his course at Shanghae, as Consul-General, will not reflect disgrace upon his country, or be a drawback to American interests there or elsewhere in China.

Last month the *Wachusetts*, of the United States Navy, left Chefoo, distant from Tientsin about two hundred miles, being the only port between this and Shanghae opened by treaty for foreign trade and residence, for Corea, for the purpose, according to general belief, of ascertaining more facts relating to the destruction of the American vessel *Gen. Sherman* last Fall, and, if possible, to learn the real fate of her crew. According to one report, the Ministers of the American, English and French Governments have agreed to go to Corea together this Spring, accompanied by their respective war vessels, to obtain satisfaction for the destruction of the *Gen. Sherman*, and the massacre of her crew, and to procure treaties. One or more Englishmen and several Americans were on board that unfortunate vessel, and some eight or ten missionaries had been previously put to death by the Government of Corea. According to another report, the French prefer to take separate action to avenge their wrongs. It is altogether too early to hear regarding the reception of the *Wachusetts*, or to know definitely what will be done by the Ministers of the three nations most intimately concerned. Considerable apprehension is felt in regard to the visit of the *Wachusetts*, as the Coreans are daring and treacherous. The want of success on the part of the French fleet last Fall will doubtless tend to make the Coreans more insulting, bold and bloodthirsty.

A great deal is said in China in connection with railroads and telegraphs in this Empire. To the present date, the Chinese Government has not given its consent to any of the plans or propositions which have been laid before it, whether at Pekin or in any of the Provinces. The Chinese shrink from such foreign innovations as lines of telegraphs and railroads. The Government, it is asserted, fear an uprising of the people along any railroad line, if built. It is apprehended that so many Coolies, carters and boatmen would be thrown out of employ that a rebellion would be inaugurated at once. The Government is also afraid of foreign influences becoming too strong, and of unpleasant complications with foreigners, in case of a successful or even an unsuccessful line of railroad, should official consent and countenance be given to the building of one. And without the approval and aid of Government no railroad or telegraph can be built.

Foreigners are divided in regard to the part of the Empire where it is best to try and obtain the Imperial consent. Some advocate a railroad line between Pekin and Chefoo, *via* Tientsin. Others between Shanghae and some not very distant large city, as Hangchau or Suchau. Others still, between Hon Kon, on the Yang tze Kiang; 600 miles from its mouth, and Canton.

An American gentleman, Mr. ALBERT S. BICKMORE, who has traveled on the route of the line last referred to, from Canton to Hon Kon, gives the following valuable remarks on the feasibility of that route:

"I am able to state that there is no physical feature whatever that will render the work of any greater difficulty than in any hilly country. The great obstacle to carrying out such an undertaking will be the bitter hostility of the people to all foreigners, and their superstitious fears that any such work may affect the winds and the rains, and deluge their crops with floods or parch them with heat."

Along a certain part of the proposed route, he states, that there is an abundance of cheap coal, and enough wood for sleepers. The time, it is trusted, is not far distant when there shall be one or more railroads and telegraphs in China.

The first steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, the *Colorado*, has arrived in China, and left on her return voyage to San Francisco, completing a line of regular steam navigation around the world. Yours, &c., NORTH CHINA.

Death from Injuries.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sunday, June 2.

JOHN WHITE, the second victim of the railroad accident last night at Burnside Station, died at 12 o'clock last night of his injuries, in the hospital in this city.

Military Movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 2.

Gen. BURTON, Commandant of the Fortress, with Companies B and H of the Fifth Artillery, had received orders from Washington to proceed to Charleston, S. C.

THE CORIELL MURDER.

A Visit to Bridget Durgan—Her Appearance and Statements—Important Admissions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Saturday, June 1.

The public interest in the case of BRIDGET DURGAN, convicted of the murder of Mrs. CORIELL, has not abated since the rendition of the verdict. Many persons have visited the jail, and some, anxious to unravel the mystery which still surrounds the case, have conversed with the prisoner in the hope that she would make a full confession. This, thus far, she has failed to do. Mr. ADRIAN, one of her counsel, was with her this morning for some time, but says he could elicit nothing from her with regard to the actual circumstances of the murder. He says that she told him that MARY GILROY had nothing to do with it. This is the woman whose appearance, conduct and statements were alluded to by the counsel on both sides in their addresses to the jury, with an intimation that she might know more of the murder than she disclosed in her testimony. The Sheriff and the Jailor have talked with BRIDGET since the trial, but without eliciting anything of interest except the statement, which is not in the evidence and seems improbable, that Mrs. CORIELL, after she was attacked, ran out of the house as far as the gate, and was pursued and brought back, not by BRIDGET, but by other persons, who came there and committed the murder.

This evening at 6 o'clock I visited the jail, and had a long conversation with BRIDGET in her cell. She said that the murder was committed some time after 10 o'clock, but how long after she did not know; that she knew that Mrs. CORIELL at 10 o'clock told her the hour, and said that it was so late she (BRIDGET) had better not sew any more on a dress which she was making, but that in the morning she Mrs. CORIELL) would help her to finish it; that she was going to bed, but Mrs. CORIELL requested her to stay with her; that some time after 10 o'clock, Mrs. CORIELL laid down on the lounge in the sitting-room, and BRIDGET laid on two chairs in the same room; that some time after the child, which was lying in the crib in the bedroom adjoining, began to cry, and that she went and took the child up and held it in her lap to quiet it; and that the crib was never removed from the bedroom at all. These statements were made in reply to various questions, which she answered reluctantly, sometimes refusing to reply, and, at times, making no answer at all. She would not state whether, while she was quieting the child, anyone entered. She said *she was in Dr. Coriell's house during the commission of the murder*. This is a confession that she has not before made. She said that persons—whether one or more she would not say, but she always used the words "they" and "them" in speaking of them—came to the house; that she told them the money was up stairs in the bureau, though she knew it was down stairs in the secretary; that she told them this because she did not want them to get it; that they went up stairs; that she did not go up stairs at all; that they did not make a noise in upsetting the bureau, but that the drawers made a squeaking noise when they pulled them out. To a question as to whether this noise awakened Mrs. CORIELL, and whether Mrs. CORIELL arose and met the murderers in the kitchen or went up stairs, she would give no reply. She said that she was made to take an oath that night that she would not tell who did the deed; that she herself did not do it, and did not see it done; that she did not dare to give the alarm, because she would have been killed herself; that she was compelled to remain in the house, and that they who did the deed made her promise that she would not give the alarm before 4 o'clock. She said that she would not break the oath that she had taken; that "them that did it" were persons who would not be thought capable of doing such an act; that their place of residence was not far from Dr. CORIELL's house; that "they could be got" yet; and that Dr. CORIELL knew something about it.

I said to her: "BRIDGET, will you take your oath on the Bible that you did not murder Mrs. CORIELL?"

She replied: "Yes, I will take it on any number of Bibles."

I asked her if she appreciated the circumstances in which she was now placed. She had been convicted of the crime and would certainly be hung unless some reason for a pardon or mitigation of the usual sentence, that did not now appear in the case, should be divulged. I told her that whatever the truth was she would feel happier if she told it fully.

At times she seemed inclined to tell the whole story, but still she declined to tell it at this time. She looked me in the face and said: "If I am hung I shall go to heaven." At another moment she said that she had kept the secret so long that she guessed she would keep it altogether. She laughed as she said this. Throughout the interview, though she generally hung her head and looked down, which, it is said, is usual with her, she did not seem at all depressed, laughed frequently, and when she answered replied good-humoredly.

She did not tell what is given here in a connected story, but in reply to questions frequently repeated in different forms. In response to such inquiries she made substantially the following isolated statements:

"When they (the persons before alluded to) came down stairs, they brought some bed-quilts with them. I heard no pounding noise, and Mrs. HILLYER could not have heard any, for I was nearer than she to the spot where the murder was committed. Mrs. CORIELL did not cry, 'O, my poor baby;' but as I was going from the house with the baby, it cried, and I said 'Poor Mamie,' and that must be what Mrs. HILLYER heard. I had not washed all my clothes the day of the murder, but only a few pieces of my own and a few pieces of the baby's. I did not throw the knife in the place where it was found. Mrs. CORIELL always treated me with the greatest kindness. I did not tell MARY GILROY at 11 o'clock in the morning before the night of the murder that the Doctor would be away that night, for I did not know it then. She did not come to our house that afternoon. I did not see Mrs. CORIELL after I saw her asleep on the lounge, until I saw her body after it had been taken to the neighbor's."

In reply to a question whether MARY GILROY was at Dr. CORIELL's house the night of the murder, she would not answer. She smiled and said: "You all think MARY GILROY had something to do with it, don't you?" She expressed regret that she had not been allowed to speak in Court after the verdict was rendered. Finally she told me that if I would call there the same evening with Mr. ADRAIN, her counsel, and if he was willing, she would tell us all about it. I asked her if she would give me her word that she would do so. She gave me her word that she would. She had just been saying that she had given her word to Mr. ADRAIN that she would not tell any one unless he was present, and she would not break her word. I asked her if she would break her word as she had just given it to me, and she said she would not. I asked her if she would tell us the next day, if Mr. ADRAIN could not come that night. She said she would not tell it on Sunday. I now left the cell and was informed by the jailor, Mr. RANDOLPH, that while I had been talking with BRIDGET, MARY GILROY, who is confined in the jail, but has been allowed to walk about outside of her cell, had stood on the balcony of the second story above and opposite to BRIDGET's cell, and dropped a ball of yarn down. He wanted to know it I had noticed it. I had not. I immediately sought Mr. ADRIAN and informed him that BRIDGET promised to tell the whole story if he would come with me that evening, but this Mr. ADRIAN declined to do, saying that she might make some unguarded statements, and that he and Mr. LEUPP, the associate counsel (whom he consulted on the subject,) must first hear her story alone. They declined to see her the same night, saying that so soon after the verdict she might say something that would prejudice her case. I took the ground that all that was wanted was the simple truth. Justice demands that if this girl has a story to tell it should be heard whenever she signifies a readiness to give it. If there were others engaged in the murder the sooner it is known the better. If there were not the sooner that all others are exonerated from all suspicion the better. She has had a fair trial and a verdict has been reached. It is hardly the duty of counsel to offer any obstacle to her making an early and full confession, as she acknowledges that she knows all. On the contrary, it is a duty which they owe to society to assist, if they can, in obtaining it.

The cell in which BRIDGET DURGAN is confined is commodious, neatly whitewashed, and furnished only with a bed and bedding, on which she sits by day and reclines at night. She is not so hideous as some have painted her in appearance. Still she is by no means attractive. She is a rather ordinary-looking Irish servant girl. Her head is large, her forehead broad and low, her face full and not expressive, her eyes, owing, it is said, to their being diseased, are rather sunken and the lids are habitually partly closed. She is of medium height and rather fleshy. She has at present that bloated look which persons accustomed to labor are apt to assume after being for some time confined without exercise and sunshine. She says she is 22 years old; has been in this country about two years; never "lived out" in New-York, but soon after landing came to New-Jersey to live. She denied that she knew MARY GILROY in New-York, and said that last Christmas she was going to leave Mrs. CORIELL; that the latter told her to go to New-York till after Christmas and then return; and that she was sorry, in view of what had occurred, that she had not remained in New-York at that time.

Religious Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, June 2.

One of the largest religious meetings ever held in this city was addressed to-night at Mercantile Library Hall by Rev. Drs. DENHAM, of Londonderry, and HALL, of Dublin, Ireland; and GEO. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, President of the American Christian Commission, on the subject of "City Evangelization," a work which the Commission is specially seeking to promote at present.

The Union Pacific Railroad Excursion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, June 2.

The excursionists on the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, comprising nearly a hundred gentlemen and ladies from the East, arrived here to-day, and are stopping at the Southern Hotel. The party will leave for the Western terminus of the road to-morrow afternoon, accompanied by a large number of prominent gentlemen and ladies from St. Louis, and will be gone about one week.

Death of a Boston Merchant.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 2.

DANIEL DRAPER, one of the oldest merchants, died last evening.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 2.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night, after a session of five months.

The Suit Against Blockade Runners.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

The suit against JOHN FRASER & Co., of which mention was made in Thursday's Charleston dispatches, is brought at the instance of the Washington authorities. The partners of this firm are with one exception the same as those of FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., of Liverpool, whose failure has just been announced. The gentlemen composing the two firms were purchasers during the war of several millions of dollars' worth of real estate in Charleston, the title of which is now in THEODORE D. WAGNER, one of the partners. The present action has for its real purpose to prevent the transfer of this property till the suit now pending in the English Chancery Court against FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co. is decided. If the ruling in that case is favorable to the Government, and the firm are reqired to produce their books so that it can be see how their account stood with the Confederacy at the end of the war, suit will then probably be brought against the Charleston property.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Republican Mexico—Serenade to Gen. Sturm.

On Saturday evening a party of about twenty young merchants of this City, sympathizers with JUAREZ and the Liberal Party of Mexico, visited the residence of Gen. H. STURM, on Staten Island, for the purpose of congratulating that gentleman on the success of the cause for which he has labored so long and so zealously. Through the courtesy of Capt. PIERSON, of the United States revenue service, the tug *Jasmine* was placed at their disposal, and at 9 o'clock the excursionists started for Vanderbilt Landing.

On reaching the General's residence, and after refreshments had been partaken of, Mr. GILSON said that they had called to offer their congratulations to the man who had been so nobly identified with the cause of Republican Mexico; they remembered the dark hour when he threw himself into the breach, giving money, time, and energy, without stint, toward ridding that unhappy country of her foreign foes. From the time when he fitted out the *Everman* and the *Sheridan*, and the ill-fated *Suwanee*, to the time when the *Vixen* went down laden with the sinews of war for the patriots, they had watched his course with hearts beating high with the hope that they should, one day not far off, be enabled to take him by the hand and congratulate him on the glorious consummation of his labors. They did not forget his persistent efforts to enlist the symyathy of our Government in behalf of JUAREZ and Mexico, nor the vigor with which he strove to gain the moral support of infiential men for the struggling Republic.

Gen. STURM replied in a very brief address, in which he took occasion to say that Mexico has had the sympathy of our Government from the beginning of her late struggle; that among the warmest friends of the Mexican Republic are Gen. GRANT and other soldiers of distinction; and that to Señor ROMERO, her Minister to Washington, more than to any other man excepting JUAREZ and PORFIRIO DIAZ, is due her independence.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

National Trust Company OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open.

There is now subscribed and asked for over $800,000 of the $1,000,000, making it certain that the stock will be taken very soon.

The charter is unusually guarded, making the public quite secure in any deposits made in the institution.

The charter and franchises are exceedingly valuable.

An investment in the stock of this Company may be considered unusually safe.

Persons desiring shares should apply very soon.

Circulars furnished to applicants by mail, or personally.

The payments will be as follows:

At time of subscribing, 10 per cent.	Sept. 2, 1867, 10 per cent.
June 5, 1867, 15 per cent.	Oct. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent.	Jan. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.
Aug. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.	Feb. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.

Subscribers may pay in the whole amount unpaid and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum to the average day of the payment of the calls.

No Article in the World Has Had So

extensive a sale as DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They first sold because they were said to be good. They now sell because they are known to be good. They have stood the test of time, of weak imitators, and of unprincipled counterfeiters. The reason is plain. The formula is published around each bottle, and they are always made up to the original standard. They are used in all the government hospitals, recommended by physicians, and are known to always produce an immediate beneficial effect. For clergymen, merchants, lawyers, females, and persons of sedentary habits, they are wonderful. They create a healthy appetite; they cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaint, and Constipation; they purify, strengthen, and invigorate; they make the weak strong, and the melancholy brilliant. No person who feels faint, weak, languid, depressed, unable to sleep, to eat, labor, or to enjoy society, can afford to be without this agreeable and certain tonic. They are sold everywhere.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'F'G CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

A—No. 575 Broadway,

THE NEW STYLE OF DRESS.

No walking suits complete for ladies, gents and children without BROOK'S POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a genuine article is at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c. with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally

acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH. Best family sewing-machine in the world. FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, " at the " Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch

Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.

—THE NEW MODEL—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium

Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine

and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

We would Say to Every Mother

Who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain, it allows it quiet, natural sleep and comforts the mother. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The South Wind Breathing O'er Beds

of violets has been heretofore the poetic idea of voluptuous fragrance; but it is surpassed, far surpassed, by the exquisite aroma of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS"—PHALON & SON'S wondrous extract, distilled from the cereus grandiflora. As land sharks are abroad, beware of counterfeits and imitations. Sold by all druggists.

To let a Cold have its own way, is to

assist in laying the foundation of consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold, you have only to use at once Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold everywhere.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

The Proprietor of a leading Southern

paper, having a good circulation, doing a good business, would like to procure a party with moderate capital, as a permanent partner; the best of references given and required. Address O., Post-office Box No. 1,348.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly

repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—

Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure

Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—FITCH.—In Bergen, on Thursday, May 30, by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, ISAAC S. TAYLOR to MAGGIE E., daughter of Henry Fitch, all of Bergen.

DIED.

ABENDROTH.—At Portchester, on Saturday, June 1, IMOGENE E., daughter of William P. and Ann Maria Abendroth, aged 20 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Church, Portchester, on Tuesday, June 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ANDREAS.—On Saturday, June 1, after a lingering illness, EMELINE B. ANDREAS, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Andreas, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends and those of her brothers-in-law, Wm. E. Sibell and F. W. Bruggerhof, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 57 2d-av., on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

BANKHEAD.—On board of the Bengal steamer *Simla*, off Aden, on Saturday, April 27, Capt. JOHN P. BANKHEAD, U. S. Navy, late in command of the United States corvette *Wyoming*, East India Squadron.

CARMAN.—In Florence, Italy, on the 21st of January last, in the 66th year of her age, MARY, wife of Richard F. Carman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the Church of Intercession, Carmansville, on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Grace Church until 1½ o'clock, and at Carmansville depot to meet the 2 o'clock train of the Hudson River Railroad.

CONOLLY.—On Sunday, June 2, SARAH ANNE, wife of James Conolly, in the 42d year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No 166 Eldridge-st., corner of Rivington-st., on Tuesday next at 4 P. M.

DURYEA.—On Sunday, June 2, ALBERT J. DURYEA, aged 23 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 123 Bank-st., New-York.

HASBROOK.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, June 1, BENJAMIN HASBROOK, aged 69 years.

His friends and those of his son-in-law, Jonathan Hasbrouck, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) the 3d inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of Jonathan Hasbrouck, Taylor-st., seven doors from Wythe-av.

JAMES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 30, LILLIE B., wife of J. Beekman James, and daughter of D. W. Gardner, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 200 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—At River House, 152d-st., on Saturday, June 1, of congestion of the brain, WINFIELD SCOTT, only child of William and Harriet Johnson, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his grandfather, John T. Van Wyck, No. 216 West 21st-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday.

McDIVITT.—On Thursday, May 30, JAMES McDIVITT, aged 75 years.

His friends acquaintances and those of his son, Wm. J., and sons-in-law, James Gallagher and Michael Dillon, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 44 East Broadway, on Monday, June 2, at 10 A. M., to St. James' Church, where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MINETT.—Drowned, on Saturday, June 1, at North Belleville, JOSEPH J. MINETT, nephew of J. C. Minett, Esq., in the 19th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Episcopal Church, Passaic, this day, (Monday,) June 3, at 12½ o'clock. His relatives will assemble at the residence of Henry Duncan, Esq., North Belleville, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends who wish to attend will take the Erie Railroad 12 o'clock train for Passaic. Interment in Passaic, N. J.

MOORE.—At Keyport, N. J., on Friday morning, May 31, of consumption, THOMAS MOORE, formerly of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the Episcopal Church, Keyport, on Tuesday, June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PARKER.—At Meriden, Conn., on Saturday, June 1, of peri-pneumonia, EMILY WARD, wife of Rev. John Parker, aged 57 years, 9 months and 5 days.

Funeral on Monday, June 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Chicago and New-York State papers please copy.

QUACKINBUSH.—On Saturday morning, June 1, ANDREW QUACKINBUSH, aged 68 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 34 Charles-st.

RAY.—At Utica, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 28, Mrs. AMELIA RAY, in the 78th year of her age.

SPRAGUE.—On Friday morning, May 31, ROSWELL SPRAGUE, in the 79th year of his age, after a protracted illness.

His friends and those of his sons, John H. Sprague, Geo. R. Sprague, Corns. J. Sprague, are invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, June 3, at 9 o'clock, at Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, near 8th-st.

OFFICIAL—[No. 138.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 1, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Fifty-third-street, East River, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, black curly hair, good teeth, full face, five feet six inches high. Dressed as follows: No hat, black cloth sack coat, light cloth vest, striped mixed pants, new boots, muslin shirt, black silk necktie. Found on the person the following articles: A letter addressed to Friend Murphy from C. R. Meegs, Windsor, Conn., badge No. 122 Bridgeport Fire Department, gold ring, gold stud.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886. Interest at 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or as bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water-front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

These bonds can be had at par, and the accrued interest, of SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bond can be seen.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSON, JOHN C. GREEN, MOSES TAYLOR, ADAM NORRIE, Finance Committee.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.

Garnet, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Coral, Amethyst, Onyx, Pearl, Stone, Cameo, Enamel, Diamond, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION to date:

Amount already acknowledged	$222,079 92
Amount received since June 1	7,682 85
Total receipts	$229,762 77

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, No. 59 Wall-st.

TIMOLAT'S OLD ESTABLISHED SULPHUR, medicated and vapor baths, given daily at No. 110 Bleecker-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIEMANN'S LAUNDRY BLUE.

This blue is rapidly becoming a necessity in every household; it does not turn the clothes yellow like other blues, from the fact that *it is perfectly free from acid.* It is prepared by the well-known color manufacturers,

D. F. TIEMANN & CO.,

which is a sufficient guarantee for its purity, but the best recommendation is the blue itself; a single trial will do more to prove its worth than all the puffing in the world. For paper-rulers and ink-makers it is far superior to any other article, and it recommends itself to paper manufacturers from the simple fact that it is perfectly soluble, which ultramarine is not. It is sold by Park & Tilford, Badeau & Son, Corwin & Co., W. H. Jackson & Co., Acker, Merall & Co., R. Murphy & Co., H. A. Kerr, and by the grocers and druggists generally throughout the United States.

J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent, No. 240 Pearl-st., N. Y.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that he has now opened his new and spacious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA,

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Ascorides and Galeboth Dioen say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

"EARS TO THE DEAF."

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

The undersigned has been deaf in the right ear for a great length of time, had been troubled with disagreeable noises in the head. I submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg, who by his great skill completely restored the hearing in one operation, in about five minutes' time. I am perfectly satisfied, and would warmly recommend any person suffering from that disagreeable ailment (deafness) to place himself immediately under the care of this eminently skillful and successful physician.

THOMAS J. MOORE, No. 393 Greenwich-st.

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office is No. 251 5th-av.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23, 1867.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, 5th-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: If the following statement can be of service to you I can have no objection to your publishing the same. I feel very grateful to you, and cheerfully bear testimony to your eminent skill as displayed in my case.

I had long suffered with deafness, which seemed to be growing greater every year, and while in New-York, in October last, by the advice of one of my friends, I called upon you. I did not, however, expect to be relieved, as I had already expended considerable sums in consulting various physicians and surgeons, whose advice had not in the slightest degree benefited me. To my great delight, however, I found my hearing improved after the first consultation, and after paying you ten visits during the space of a fortnight, I could hear almost as well as in the days of my youth. The cure in my case seems to myself and friends almost miraculous, and I ought to state that I experienced no pain whatever from your operations or applications.

I send this by the hand of my friend, Col. J. B. Williamson, who can certify to all the statements I have herein made.

In conclusion, I would state that upon learning that my means were limited, you made a considerable reduction in your charges.

Gratefully, your sincere friend and obedient servant,

CHARLES H. LEDWITH.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV., Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE

OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE,

Retailing at manufacturer's prices,

AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., Between Bowery and 2d-av.

All goods warranted.

WALRAVEN

OFFERS UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, And LINENS, In qualities unsurpassed and Prices undeniably low. No. 686 Broadway.

CRESYLIC SOAP,

A PERFECT DISINFECTANT PATENTED.

For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.

Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.

Manufactured solely by JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES. OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

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as amended by the Legislature of 1867. A handy volume for the pocket, neatly bound in roan. Price 75 cents. Published at the office of the *Transcript*, No. 83 Centre-st.

This is the only complete edition, with the amendments inserted in their proper places, issued since 1864.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
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U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use,
available in all parts of Europe, through the
Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,
of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and
their correspondents.

B. MURRAY, JR.,
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GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,
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OF
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
ESTABLISHED 1854,
Dealers in GOLD and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WE BUY AND SELL GOLD OVER OUR COUNTER AT GOLD-ROOM QUOTATIONS, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION.
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway,
Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of
GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.
The Coupons due June 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office of
W. SCHALL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHAS. N. TALBOT	JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW,	THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	O. DE F. GRANT,
	JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company on Monday, the 27th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

James W. Otis,	W. Whitewright,	Jas. B. Johnston,
Josiah Lane,	W. Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks,
R. M. Blatchford,	Joshua J. Henry,	Henry Parish,
Caleb Swan,	Acton Civill,	John Bryan,
Thos. W. Gale,	Jno. Auchincloss,	K. H. R. Lyman,
Dan'l F. Fearing,	Oliver S. Carter,	Henry G. Rice,
Chas. Williams,	O. H. Shepard,	R. W. Bleecker.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously elected President, R. W. BLEECKER Vice-President, and FRANKLIN H. CARTER Secretary.
By order. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.
The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter that the second installment of fifteen dollars on each share of Stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 5th of June next.
Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NO. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1867.
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Annual election for directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on June 4, next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.
THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.
GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

UNITED STATES BLASTING OIL CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock M.
JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Manhattan Gas Light Company will be closed from this date to the 5th of June next. By order of the Board. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	107⅛	107¾	June, 7-30.........	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, 1881......	111⅝	111⅞	July, 7-30.........	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106⅛	106⅜	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109⅝	109⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅞	119
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅜	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅛	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117½
5-20 " new, '65.	108	108¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
10-40 Registered.	99⅜	99⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅝	116
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅜	99⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅝	115
Gold...............	136⅜	136⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114¼	114⅝
August, 7-30.....	106⅛	106¼	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	113⅝	114

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.
SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, June 1, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.20 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 8.60 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 2.40 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL.......$1,000,000.
(All paid in and securely invested.)
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.
It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee, in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD B. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREEMAN CLARK,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,	JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

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BANKERS,
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DEALERS IN BILLS OF EXCHANGE, GOVERNMENTS, BONDS, STOCKS, GOLD, COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES.
INTEREST allowed on deposits subject to sight draft or check.
ADVANCES made on approved securities.
Special facilities for negotiating COMMERCIAL PAPER.
COLLECTIONS both inland and foreign promptly made.
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UNITED STATES LLOYDS
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR PINE.
ROBINSON & COX, Attorneys.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
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AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PENN., May 28, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at 80 per cent. of its par value: 20 per cent. of such par value, representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the Sinking Funds, being credited to the subscribers.
Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of 15 per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such 80 per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued. Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.
By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The stockholders of the MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY will hold their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and to transact any other business that may properly come before them, at the Company's office in Milwaukee, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed June 4, and reopen June 24, 1867.
By order of the Directors.
ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

NOTICE.
The stockholders of the MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY will hold their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and to transact any other business that may properly come before them, at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, June 20, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from June 4 and reopened June 24, 1867.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA,
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.
THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.
The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.
All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Williamsburgh Gas Light Company, for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 3, next, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from May 27 to June 3, inclusive. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CARBONDALE COAL CO., No. 319 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M., at which time there will be an election for Directors to serve the ensuing year. CHAS. M. SCHOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

THIS COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, "new issue." For particulars inquire at our office.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867. No. 84 Broadway.

$25,000.—FLORIDA RAILROAD FREE Land Bonds, entitling the holder to lands on the line of the Florida Railroad. For sale by W. SCHALL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
The new Banking-House of this Institution, now opened, being FIRE-PROOF, and the VAULTS and SAFES BURGLAR-PROOF, adequate protection is afforded against fire and burglary to the property of the depositors. Interest at six per cent., free from Government tax, allowed on deposits.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

GREAT BARGAINS
IN SUMMER SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will offer on MONDAY, June 3,
700 SHETLAND SHAWLS,
At $3 EACH, (VALUE $5.)
500 FANCY SILK GRENADINE,
At $4 50 EACH, (VALUE $9.)
400 FRENCH CASHMERE WOOL,
At $4 50 EACH, (VALUE $8.)
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

RICH PARIS PRINTED
ORGANDIE ROBES,
300 at $6 EACH, (VALUE $12.)
200 at $8 EACH, WITH SHAWL, (VALUE $15.)
FULL PATTERNS
AND THE
LATEST STYLE THIS SEASON,
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE LOT OF
FINE PRINTED JACONETS,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD,
CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS,
and placed on a SEPARATE COUNTER for the CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

RICH PARIS PRINTED
FOULARDS,
AT $1 PER YARD,
Formerly sold at $1 75.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

RICH LACES,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES, CHILDREN'S
GARMENTS,
FANCY COLORED, BORDERED, INITIAL,
HEMMED AND PLAIN
HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
THE BALANCE OF OUR CITY MADE
AND PARIS
GARMENTS,
OF THE LATEST
PARIS SHAPES, MATERIALS, AND TRIMMINGS,
Will be offered at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

HOSIERY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
CHEILLEY'S
CELEBRATED KID GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
DOG SKIN,
KID FINISH SILK, and
LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
UNDER-GARMENTS
OF EVERY STYLE.
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY,
ALL AT REASONABLE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

PLAIN COLORED,
CHENE, STRIPED,
CHECKED, and
BLACK SILKS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN
THE CITY, and
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
AND OF THE BEST MAKES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES,
MELTONS,
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
LINEN DUCKS,
LINEN DRILLS, &c., &c.,
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
ALL THIS SEASON'S STYLES,
AND CUT IN LENGTH TO SUIT
CUSTOMERS,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

DRESS GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THE
BALANCE OF THE SEASON.
PARIS GRENADINES,
GAZE DE SOIES,
GRENADINE BAREGES,
PLAIN, COLORED, ALL SILK HERNANI'S,
MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c.,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LINENS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
DOUBLE DAMASKS, BY THE YARD,
DAMASK CLOTHS, NAPKINS, AND DOYLES,
(Singly or en suite,)
COLORED DAMASK LUNCH CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS,
DAMASK AND COLORED-BORDERED TOWELS,
DIAPER AND HUCK TOWELINGS,
TOGETHER WITH AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
WHITE GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty, have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In the
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Much below cost of importation.
Choice styles of Grenadines by the yard; also, robes in select patterns.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD AND TAYLOR'S.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.,
&c., at retail.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
ORGANDIES BY THE YARD AND ROBE,
AT ONE-HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.
SILKS FOR BASQUES, CLOAKS AND DRESSES.
BLACK SILKS CHEAPER THAN AUCTION PRICES, the whole stock of an IMPORTER of SILK, to be sold this month at a very great sacrifice.
ALL OUR BLACK SILKS MARKED DOWN 50 cents per yard.
HONG KONG, A NEW DRESS GOODS FOR TRAVELING SUITS, at 50 cents per yard; worth $1.
Canton and Spanish Linen for traveling suits, at 38 cents per yard; wort 75 cents.
LATEST PARIS FASHION.
MOST BEAUTIFUL PRINTED PIQUE, LACE and VELVETS, in appearance recommendable for the NOVELTY and GOOD TASTE.
DOUBLE ORGANDIES, the very BEST ASSORTMENT in the City, as low as 38 cents per yard, REAL FRENCH GOODS.
PRINTED LINEN LAWN.
FULL ASSORTMENT of BLACK GOODS and CLOAKS.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.
Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.
No. 369 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday, June 3,
the balance of their
EXTRA QUALITY CHINA PLAID SILKS
at $1 per yard, recent price, $1 25.
Yard wide, printed and plain
FOULARDS at only $1 50 per yard,
and
will make large additions in
new styles to all their
POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS
at 25 cents per yard upward.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer during this week
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE
BEST QUALITY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
BRUSSELS at $2 50 per yard,
ROYAL WILTONS at $3 75 and $4.
VELVETS, AXMINSTERS, FRENCH MOQUETTES, OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, CANTON MATTING, &c., &c., at proportionately low prices.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

BLACK SILK SACQUES.
HANDSOME QUALITY at $12 each.
EXTRA QUALITY at $15 to $20 each.
ALSO
a most select assortment of Paris and New-York made peplums, basquines, sacques, Llama shawls, &c., &c.,
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer at popular prices
EVERY VARIETY OF UNDERCLOTHING
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
MORNING ROBES, WALKING SUITS,
BATHING DRESSES.
Boys' suits made in the most approved style.
ALSO,
A FEW MAGNIFICENT BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

QUILTS, BEDDING, &c.
SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS.
Heavy Barnsley linen sheeting, in 54 inch, 72 inch, 80 inch and 90 inch widths.
Also 90 inch fine linen sheeting, $1 12 per yard; 10-4 fine linen sheeting, $1 30 per yard.
10-4 and 11-4 Huguenot sheeting, 60c., 65c. per yard.
FINE COTTON SHEETING,
6-4 wide 28c., 8-4 wide 38c., 10-4 wide 48c.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN AND COTTON
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES,
on hand and made to order.
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
DIAPER, HUCK, BATH, RED BORDER,
FRINGED AND GERMAN DAMASK TOWELS.
Also TOWELING by the yard, of every description, nursery diaper, napkins, doylies, &c., Scotch, loom and Barnsley damask.
QUILTS, COMFORTABLES.
An immense stock of all sizes of
WHITE AND COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS,
CROCHET SPREADS, COLORED ALHAMBRA SPREADS,
LANCASTER AND HEAVY JACQUARD QUILTS.
FEATHERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS.
PURE CURLED HAIR, MOSS, HUSK,
SEA-GRASS AND STRAW
MATTRESSES, &c.
A full assortment of
IRON FURNITURE.
Buyers for hotels, boarding-houses, public institutions and private families will do well to examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

BONA FIDE
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL HIS STOCK FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
ENGLISH STRAW GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
A VERY CHOICE INVOICE OF RARE FEATHERS JUST RECEIVED.
BOYS' ENGLISH STRAW HATS, $2 50; FORMER PRICE, $4.
HENRY V. MYERS.

"MACKENZIE'S" SILK SACKS.
The "QUEEN," at $20,
The "ISABELLA CATOLICO," at $25.
The "MARIE STUART," at $30.
No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st.,
One door from Broadway.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN.
Summer novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
Broadway, (opposite Astor-place.)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS AND UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

MME. DEMAREST'S GRAND OPENING of Summer fashions; patterns of every new and desirable article for ladies' and children's dress, on MONDAY, June 3, No. 473 Broadway, and at her new branch, No. 838 Broadway, next to the corner of 13th-st., where Mme. D. would be happy to meet her old patrons and such new ones as may be induced to call and see her new and elegant display of the latest Parisian styles; also the beautiful and unequaled silver chain skirts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Rufflings, &c., &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50; second, $1. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BLACK THREAD LACES, VAILS, COIFFURES and Barbes. Point, Cluny and Point Applique Laces at remarkably low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT SACRIFICE
IN MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, in every quality.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
5-4 TAMISE CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
4-4 PLAID LUSTRES, 40 cents per yard, worth 75c., and cheap at that.
4-4 BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, 5s. per yard, worth 8s.
BLACK MOZAMBIQUES, 3s. per yard, worth 5s.
FINEST LAWNS and ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 3s. per yard, worth 6s.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in the most beautiful styles, below cost.
SILKS, POPLINS and other materials for walking suits. VERY, VERY cheap. Wholesale buyers invited.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., (opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.)

AT KINZEY'S
ONLY STORE, No. 665 BROADWAY.
REMOVAL FROM EIGHTH-AVENUE.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
POPULAR TRADE.
POPULAR PRICES.
500 CASES STRAW GOODS.
LADIES' MISSES' AND BOYS' EVERY SHAPE AND STYLE.
NEAPOLITANS, DUNSTABLES, SPLIT STRAWS, FANCY STRAWS, SNOWFLAKES, ANTONS, PEARLS, MILANS, COBURG, CHIPS, AND FANCY STRAWS.
PROMENADES, SUN-HATS, SEA-SIDES, TURBANS, VESTAS, BONTAGS, ALMAS, &c., FROM 50c. TO $3
LADIES' BONNETS, NEW STYLES.
50 CASES BOYS' HATS, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
RIBBONS.
AUCTION LOT TRIMMING RIBBONS, 5c., 6c.
RIBBONS, EVERY SHADE AND WIDTH.
CRAPES AND ILLUSION, VELVETS AND SATINS.
TRIMMING VELVETS, EVERY SHADE.
BEAD TRIMMINGS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
LACE GOODS.
LOT CLUNY LACES, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c. per yard.
GUIPURE, BRUSSELS, POINT AND VALENCIENNES LACES.
RICH LACE COLLARS, CHEAP.
1,000 DOZEN FINE LINEN COLLARS, 5c., 6c., 7c.
1,500 PAIRS LINEN CUFFS, EVERY STYLE.
250 DOZEN FINE TUCKED LINEN COLLARS, 6c.
1,500 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
IN HEMSTITCH TAPE-BORDERS, LACE NEEDLE-WORK AND FANCY STYLES, 10c., up.
500 DOZEN FANS, CHEAP.
FANCY BUTTONS, EVERY STYLE.
MASETHIE PIQUES, FANCY MUSLINS, CHEAP.
1,500 DOZ. GLOVES,
IN EVERY STYLE, from 12½c. per pair, up.
500 DOZ. KID GLOVES,
WORTH $1 50, for $1.
LADIES' HOSIERY, REGULAR MADE, 31c.
GENTS' AND MISSES' HOSIERY, CHEAP.
AUCTION LOTS NEEDLEWORK, CHEAP.
AUCTION LOTS LACE VAILS.
CURTAIN LACES AND DRAPERIES.
LINEN TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
FANCY MUSLINS AND BRILLIANTS.
AUCTION LOTS OPENING EVERY DAY.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 665 Broadway, second door above Bleecker.

3,500 YARDS EMBROIDERED AND Machine Edging and Insertion, new fresh patterns, just opened, at half the usual prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
NEW STYLES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES IN
WALNUT AND GILT.
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, &c.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
between 11th and 12th sts.

2,500 YARDS REAL VALENCIENNES Edgings, Laces and Insertions, at less than gold prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS,
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
SPECIALTY.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
REAL LACE AND
LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES, ALL SELECTED COLORS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

UNDERGARMENTS.—$10,000 WORTH OF Chemises, Night-dresses, Drawers, Slips, Waists, and Robes, closing out at cost to make room for other goods.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 3,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Received by the last steamers.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
PLAIN DRESS GOODS, (choice colors,)
STRIPED AND BROCHE DRESS GOODS,
Together with
A LARGE LOT FROM AUCTION,
Purchased for about one-half the cost to import, and which we shall offer at 18c. per yard and upward.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Another large lot of plain and fancy Bonnet Ribbons, from auction, cheaper than last week, Bonnet Silks and Trimmings, Satins, Millinery and real Laces, very cheap.
NEW FLOWERS EVERY MORNING.
Dress Trimmings, Gimps, Galloons, new varieties, black and colored Silk Velvet Ribbons, cheapest in this City.
Silk Parasols, 62½c., 75c., $1, $1 25 and upward, daily from auction and manufacturers. Bargains!
Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Straw Tassels, Braids and Ornaments.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Just received one case of our best Kid Gloves, at $1 65. Every pair warranted.
Also, ladies' Kid Gloves, 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 the pair. Silk and Thread Gloves and Hosiery. PRICES DOWN. Embroideries, Linen Collars, Sets, &c., cheap! Ladies' Linen Hankerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c. and 15c., each bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Goods. Prices down.
Hats and Bonnets, half last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
Examine our Straw Goods: Cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call: it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

BLACK LACE SHAWLS AND POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
JUST RECEIVED,
ALSO,
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
In all the newest designs of the season, at greatly reduced prices.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

1,000 DOZEN HEMSTITCH LINEN handkerchiefs (bought at a sacrifice,) will be sold at half their value.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
is now offered for sale
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.
BUSINESS COATS..........$3 00 to $20
PANTS..........$2 00 to $10
VESTS..........$1 50 to $6
At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

CARPETS.

COOPER INSTITUTE
CARPET-STORE.
THE PLACE TO BUY CARPETS CHEAP.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, — per yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS, —.
INGRAIN CARPETINGS, all wool, $1 and $1 25 per yard.
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, 60c., 70c., 75c., 80c. and $1 per yard.
MATTINGS, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.
J. HYATT, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.—CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILLheads, By-laws, Pamphlets, &c., &c., at low rates, by DAVID HYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st. Cylinder Presswork for the trade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses and servants of all work, accustomed to serve in gentlemen's families, (City and country;) servants of a superior class, having the highest references to the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S "Select" Agency in Court-st., one door from Joralemon-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL TO any part of the States in a gentleman's family, by a highly efficient and most responsible girl; is of neat and genteel appearance, well educated, and of most obliging disposition, a good seamstress, experienced in the care of children and waiting on a lady; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking; understands pastry, biscuits, bread and all kinds of desserts; no objections to a hotel or boarding-house in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN young woman, with the best City references, a situation as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operate on a machine; country or City. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and reliable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or as general servant; will be found a neat, respectable and economical servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook; is a good cook and excellent baker; has no objection to assist with the washing; best City reference for ten years. Can be seen at No. 148 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 6th house from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; understands her business thoroughly; would attend to milk and butter or assist at washing and ironing; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as nurse; would assist in the chamberwork if required; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THREE COMpetent well-educated German girls just arrived in this country; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as general work. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., late No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 14 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., (late No. 311 4th-av.)

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., country or City, for a large number of first-class cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, chambermaids, houseworkers, of all nations; hotels and boarding-houses supplied.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; references from first-class families as to character and capability. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG widow as nurse; competent to take care of a baby from its birth, or will take care of grown children; no objection to the country for the Summer; best of reference. Apply at No. 142 East 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A FRENCH FIRST-class cook, who is a good meat and pastry cook; understands desserts of all kinds, ice creams, &c., and American cooking. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN A SUMMER HOUSE OR COUNtry boarding-house, a situation as cook; is a first-rate bread-maker and is a good laundress or chambermaid. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT nurse who can take charge of an infant from its birth, or grown children, a situation either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A PRIVATE family, or a few gentlemen, by two sisters, thoroughly competent laundresses, at their own home. First-class City reference. No. 124 3d-av., rear building, Room No. 8, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; she is willing and obliging; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen, with the best of City reference, at No. 346 East 23d-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman, with good City reference, a situation in the City or country; kind and attentive to children; would take charge of an invalid lady; wages $9. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotchwoman as cook and help with washing; twelve years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 31st-st., over private stable.

WANTED—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing, or to go out to day's work. Call or address for three days, MRS. J. BRUCE, No. 258 Avenue B, corner East 15th-st., Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; can give three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH nurse, who is a good plain seamstress, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN FEmale, well educated, in an American family, as chambermaid and waitress; best of references given. Call for two days at No. 48 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 15 West 17th-st., for two days, between 10 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at her present employer's, No. 430 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman as housekeeper; is capable of taking care of an invalid, or a child from its infancy; good City reference. Call at 137 (new No.) West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 473 8th-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner 18th-st., entrance in 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER and seamstress by an English girl; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Send a note to DRESSMAKER, 10 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl a situation as cook; speaks English. Apply at No. 133 Crosby-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; Doctor's reference if required. No. 469 West 42d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls at 100 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A first-class situation for a young woman as nurse, to go to the country for the Summer; the highest recommendations for a thorough knowledge of her duties; is a good plain sewer and operator on the sewing-machine. Call at her present employer's, No. 22 West 22d-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROcure a first-class situation for a young woman as laundress to go to the country for the Summer; she has a thorough knowledge of her business, and is an excellent fluter. Call at her present employer's, No. 22 West 22d-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A first-class situation for a young woman as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; or would wait on grown children. Call for three days at No. 35 University-place, where she will be highly recommended by her present employer.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MRS. YORKSTON'S OFFICE HAS REMOVED to No. 40 Bleecker-st., where she has a large number of good girls for City and country.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a steady, single, sober man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; is willing and obliging; will make himself useful; has 14 years' of the best City reference for honesty and capability. Address M. P., Box No. 209 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; would assist in gardening and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; can milk well; can come well recommended from his last place. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery, or address B. T., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, without incumbrance, situations in the country; the man as coachman and assist in the garden; the woman as laundress or chambermaid; both have good reference. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COACHMAN who understands the care and management of horses, harness, carriages, &c., and who is willing to make himself useful in a garden, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best of reference as to character, abilities, &c.; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, at his present employer's stable, No. 324 West 15th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who perfectly understands his business; is a good plain gardener and can give the best of City references. Address D. B., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family or hotel; no objection to country; good reference. Apply to L. T., Box No. 210 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF TEN YEARS' EXperience, with the best of City and country recommendations, a situation as coachman; would be willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 95 East 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, a situation; is married but without family; understands his business thoroughly in all its various branches. Call or address SCOT, at Thorburn's seed-store, John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter by a respectable man; perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the fruit store, No. 338 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; of sober habits, and thoroughly understands his business in every form; best of references, if required. Address T. R., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; has had long experience in the care of horses; can give undoubted reference, both City and country; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single, steady, sober man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for capability and honesty. Address T. S., Box No. 191 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman who understands his business thoroughly; leaves his last place on account of the family going to Europe; has the best of City references. Apply at Mr. Wood Gibson's harness-store, No. 793 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; he thoroughly understands his business in the line of horses, and is a good, steady man; has no objection to go to the country. Call at or address McGRANE, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; is useful about a gentleman's place; best of City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man who understands his business perfectly; has got six years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days, or address JOHN, at R. Campbell's, harness-maker, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a first-class young man; has first-class reference from his last employer; left on account of the family going to Europe; no objection to going to the country. Call on or address L. N. at R. Louden's, 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; the best of City reference. Address his present employer's house, No. 8 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE, INDUStrious man from the country, employment; can loan his employer a small amount of money as security for his honesty, having no friends in the City. Address F. K., Box No. 187, Station B, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION in the country as coachman and plain gardener; thoroughly understands his business and willing to be useful. Address M. C., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH waiter in a private family or in a restaurant; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 83 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MAN LATELY LANDED A situation in a private family or a country hotel, to make himself generally useful. Address J. O. H., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION in the country as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving thoroughly, and also a good plain gardener. Address J. B., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is willing and obliging, and well recommended; no objection to City or country. Address E. D., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter to take charge of a house in or out of the City; residence No. 53 Sullivan-st. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A MAN WHO HAS HAD much experience, wishes employment for four or five hours daily in addressing wrappers or envelopes or in posting books, or any other business. Address H., Box No. 104 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS TRAVELED many years in all Western Europe, offers his experience to a party or family wishing to visit those countries. Address H. B. D., Station D, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

AGENCIES WANTED—FOR ALL NEW INventions and patent medicines; satisfactory references given if required. Address THAD. C. ANDREWS, Orangeburgh, South Carolina.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer; lucrative contracts to successful agents; instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MANAGING EDITOR FOR A new, chaste and humorous paper, which will soon be issued in New-York City; one must be experienced and skillful in editorials and also understand caricatures; references required. Also correspondents wanted. Address E. N. S., Box No. 118 Times Office.

WANTED—A STEADY MIDDLE-AGED MAN (Scotch preferred) to go to the country as coachman and groom; one who understands his business and has good references may apply at W. O. MILLS, No. 250 Front-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock on Monday.

WANTED—TWELVE OPERATORS AND twelve good men hands on coats. Inquire at No. 142 Lewis-st., in the rear.

WANTED—GOOD LOCAL AND TRAVELING agents; salary liberal. FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Company, No. 587 Broadway, New-York.

LITHOGRAPHY.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS transferrer for commercial work. Apply to the MAJOR & KNAPP LITHOGRAPH COMPANY, No. 71 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DESIRE UNE place chez un gentilhomme; pour faire la cuisine et pour la blanchissage. S'adresser à No. 192 Grand-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, terminating the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional Dividend for the month of June ensuing, the aggregate dividend of Six (6) per Cent. being payable on the 1st of July next, free of tax. In future the dividends of this Bank will be paid in January and July, instead of June and December as heretofore. The Transfer-books will be closed from June 25 to July 1. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT $3,000 TO START A BUSINESS in New-Orleans. There are twenty-five or thirty establishments of this kind in this City, but there is nothing of the kind in New-Orleans. I came from New-Orleans with the money to buy the necessary machinery, &c., but the failure of the First National Bank of that city has left me without funds. I therefore need a partner who can furnish the means. Address A. B. W., care of J. D. Cutter, Esq., No. 20 Park-place.

A BAKERY DOING A BUSINESS OF nineteen to twenty-five barrels per week, warranted, for sale cheap, or exchange for country property; cause sickness; must be disposed of. Address THOMPSON, Jeweler, No. 421 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE AN INTERest in a manufacturing business, secured by letters patent, to a responsible party, who could have the exclusive control of the business. Apply to JOHN W. JACKSON, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

$30.000 TO $50,000.—AN ACTIVE OR special partner wanted to supply changes to be made in an established wholesale drug business. Address, with name, S. H., Box No. 2,781 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER ROUTE ON Brooklyn Heights, of between 400 and 500 subscribers. Inquire of O. HARGA, Times Office, or C. D. PALLATREAU, No. 28 Court-st., Brooklyn, near City Hal

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
Offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of
PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY,
BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES,
of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices,
At Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

IRON FURNITURE.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS, SETTEES,
GARDEN CHAIRS, WASH-STANDS,
TOWEL RACKS, BRACKETS, VASES,
IRON FRAME MARBLE-TOP
SALOON TABLES,
STORE AND PIANO STOOLS.
Wrought Iron Bedsteads for public institutions.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

SALOON TABLES.
IRON-FRAME MARBLE-TOP
SALOON TABLES,
On hand and made to order, together with
ALL KINDS OF IRON FURNITURE.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

H. O'FARRELL'S GREAT CLEARING out sale of carpets and furniture, regardless of cost or price. Intending to commence building more extensive premises on the 6th of July, I now offer my entire stock, the largest of the kind ever thrown on the market, consisting of English and American Brussels, 3-ply and super ingrain carpets; 1,000 pieces white and fancy Canton mattings; oil-cloths 3 to 24 feet wide; window shades, rugs, mats, &c.; $300,000 worth parlor, bedroom and office and kitchen furniture, all warranted as represented, and must be sold regardless of cost. Nos. 267, 269, 271 8th-av. and 486 and 488 8th-av.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST; OR AFTER being disappointed with others, try Singer's Reversible Spring Bed; health, luxury, economy; $6 to $10; sold everywhere; mail orders filled. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner...Saturday, June 22
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, August 3
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.....June 8
EDINBURGH...............WEDNESDAY...June 12
CITY OF PARIS...........SATURDAY.....June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP........SATURDAY.....June 22
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI.....May 29
ALEPPO.....June 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, June 8.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—first Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, July 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO.......ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ.....HILLIARD...SATURDAY, July 6
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $30, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.....June 15
CHICAGO.....June 29
MANHATTAN.....July 13
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, June 15
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.....SATURDAY, June 22
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, June 29
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.........June 15 | SATURDAY.....July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 953 Broadway, near 23d-st.—NATHANIEL EATON, Notary Public and Commissioner. Travelers to Europe must have passports.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LARKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the A 1 American iron screw steamer
CONCORDIA, Capt. SEARS,
on SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, direct to Antwerp, taking passengers and freight at the usual rates.
Apply to
HILLER & CO.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 15, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR.....June 29
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS.....July 13
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
The steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.
THE MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY,
having been elegantly refitted, is now at her berth at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will leave with the above excursion on Saturday, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Madeira, and Bermuda, and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Also England and the Rhine.
Applications for the few remaining state-rooms must be made to the Committee through
C. C. DUNCAN, No. 117 Wall-st.
As the whole ship is reserved for the accommodation of the passengers, no cargo will be received.

STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Notice to passengers.—All baggage should be on board on Saturday morning, and passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock. The ship will positively sail at 3.
C. C. DUNCAN, Manager, No. 117 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
EAGLE..........GREENE...THURSDAY, June 6
COLUMBIA.......BARTON...THURSDAY, June 13
MORRO CASTLE...ADAMS....THURSDAY, June 20
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on MONDAY, June 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GENERAL MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on June 15.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, June 8.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.
During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
THURSDAY, June 6, GEN. BARNES, MORTON,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, June 11, LEO, DEARBORN,
From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 15, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS,
From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHANGE OF PIER.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, resumes her regular trips on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

CABIN PASSAGE, $15.
REGULAR LINE—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, AND THE FLORIDA PORTS.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, commander, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, June 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14, E. R., foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston with the South Carolina Railroad and with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida. The EMILY B. SOUDER will follow on Saturday, June 8. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON—CABIN PASSAGE REDUCED—The Florida ports and the South and Southwest—One of the favorite steamships of the above line will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 14, East River, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for Florida, and with the South Carolina Railroad for all points in the South and Southwest; freight received during all working hours. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—ONLY STEAMER this week. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP OF 50 TONS; DRAWS 4½ feet loaded. Apply to J. WINANT, Communipaw ferry, foot Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
"ERARD" GRAND PIANO-FORTE,
REAL BRONZES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 34 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, viz.:
DINING-ROOM.
Carved walnut extension dining-table, carved walnut and French oak buffet; solid oak arm, side, dining chairs in crimson reps; walnut chiffonier, set elegant crimson figured reps curtains, carved walnut chandelier, superb marble and bronze mantel clock with real bronze figure "Cæsar;" fine oil-paintings, fruit, flowers and landscapes, by Alexander Couder, &c.; two very elegant Parian groups, scenes from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," French china and glass, velvet carpet, &c.
DRAWING-ROOM.
Elegant rosewood drawing-room suite in blue reps and slip covers; very elegant carved rosewood, ebony and ormolu etageres; centre and fancy tables, marble tops; carved walnut Gothic chairs in embroidery; bookcases; very elegant rosewood grand piano-forte, 7-octave, Erard, London, maker; piano stools, music stand; very elegant real bronze mantel clock, with figure "Horace," real bronze groups, L'Amour, Le Confie Al' Amitie, La Penitence, signed A. Carrier; real bronze urns, centre pieces, card receivers, vases, candelabras, &c.; real bronze and ormolu bouquet holders; tripod tables; fine oil-paintings; fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors; elegant blue and figured reps curtains; fine lace curtains; two very elegant antique real bronze chandeliers, and two side gas brackets to match, Egyptian style; elegant Axminster rugs and carpets.
HALLS AND STAIRWAYS.
Carved oak hall-stand and chairs; bronze hall lights and brackets; Axminster velvet and Brussels stair and hall carpets and oil-cloths.
LIBRARY.
Very elegant carved walnut and French oak library suite in blue and figured reps, elegant wardrobe, French secretaries, fine proof and line engravings, four very elegant portraits in human hair, Henry Clay, Jenny Lind, &c.; bronze and gilt chandeliers, &c.; English Brussels carpets, &c.
BEDROOMS.
Fine carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, centre and fancy tables, secretary, library book-cases, sofas, chairs and easy-chairs, pure curled hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, lace and damask curtains, engravings, oil-paintings, solid oak bedroom suites, chandeliers, brackets, mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., together with the kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence. The house will be open for inspection on TUESDAY, the 4th inst., by permits, which, with catalogues, may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A CHICKERING GRAND ACTION PIANO-FORTE.
Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University-place, a large and valuable assortment of furniture, made to order, viz.: Large and extra size mantel, centre and pier mirrors, Axminster carpets, velvet and Brussels carpets, marble statuary, fine oil-paintings, double rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and gold, ditto drab and gold; costly chandeliers, clock, bronzes, &c.; black-walnut dining suite, extension table and buffet, chairs, covered in moquet; oval mirrors, superb dinner and dessert set, blue and gold, with flowers; glassware, &c. Bedrooms of various styles, black walnut, rosewood, &c.; mattresses, &c.; library rosewood bookcase, book racks, chairs; library table, couch, (to match;) Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, nearly new; fire screen and other valuable furniture.
Particulars in catalogue.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
Italian villa, within one mile of Newark, N. J., on line of the Newark and Clinton Horse Railroad: built and finished in the most thorough manner; contains fourteen rooms, cellar under whole house; fine view of New-York, Staten Island and neighboring counties; large barn and other outbuildings; five acres of ground, under high cultivation and well stocked with fruit; the lot is 300 feet front; neighborhood one of the finest and healthiest within fifty miles of New-York.
Full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.
6TH-AV.—Four lots on east side, corner 129th-st.
129TH-ST.—Two lots in rear of above, south side.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 3, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
300 boxes fresh Menton lemons.
At 11:30 o'clock, on Pier 12 E. R.:
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
12 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
3,598 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo schooner *Lizzie Garrow*, from Palermo.

IMPORTANT SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.
ESTATE OF LOUIS BRECHEMIN, DECEASED,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS, MEDALS, &c.
To be sold June 5, 6 and 7, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., at DAVIS & HARVEY'S Auction Rooms, No. 421 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. Catalogues now ready.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
WEDNESDAY, the 19th of June next, at 12 M.,
AT STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
THE REVENUE STEAM PROPELLERS
KANKAKEE, KEWANEE AND ASHUELOT.
Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron 3½ inches by ½ inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and top allant yards. Have full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.
Two oscillating engines, 36x30 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.
The vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.
Length over all, 138 feet. Breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches. Depth of hold, 11 feet.
Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Staten Island (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them) after MONDAY, the 3d of June next. HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of, say about:

29,000 Woolen Blankets,	2,800 Tent Poles,
2,600 Uniform Coats,	399 Tent Stoves,
350 Great Coats,	30,000 pound Common Tents
1,000 Sack Coats,	25,000 pound Wall Tents,
1,500 Trowsers,	20,000 pound Hospital Tents,
600 pairs Stockings,	11,000 pound Shelter Tents,
110 Hats,	248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
380 Great-Coat Straps,	A lot of Brass articles,
100 pairs Leggings,	100 Bedsacks,
1,150 Knapsacks,	1,500 Tent Pins.

and various small articles of clothing and equipage.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale under forfeiture of purchase.
Bvt.-Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON HUDSON, FERRY, NEWARK, GARDEN, MEADOW AND WILLOW STS., HOBOKEN, N. J., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the following desirable lots, situate at Hoboken, within a short distance of the ferries. The location is healthy and easy of access. The horse-cars pass within one block of the property. The streets are graded, the curbs and gutters are set, and some of the streets are now being paved with the block pavement.
HUDSON-ST.—12 lots between Ferry and Newark sts.
GARDEN-ST.—11 lots east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
GARDEN-ST.—13 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.
GARDEN-ST.—14 lots, west side, between 10th and 11th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—13 lots, east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—14 lots, east side, between 10th and 11th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—14 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—14 lots, east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
The property will be sold in plots to suit purchasers. The terms of sale will be liberal. Full particulars, maps of the property and printed terms of sale may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or at the Hoboken ferries after Wednesday, May 15, 1867.

WM. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JOHNSON & MILLER WILL SELL AT auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock on
TUESDAY, June 4,
a splendid residence, situated at Elizabeth, N. J., only 40 minutes from New-York; 80 passenger trains to and from the City daily. The property consists of a fine new house and ten full lots of ground, 25x100 each, on the corner of Jersey-st. and Dehart-place, near the residence of the late J. A. Edgar, seven minutes' walk from the depot: location unsurpassed; splendid surroundings; house contains 13 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace in cellar, &c.; grounds finely laid out, choice trees, fruit and shrubbery; all in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply at the auctioneers', No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or to J. M. MEEKER, near the depot, Elizabeth, N. J., who will show the premises. Also, at same time and place,
VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY,
Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Water-st., Brooklyn, near Catharine Ferry; three large brick buildings, admirably adapted for any kind of manufacturing purposes; also steam-engine and boiler of 12 horse power, together with belting, shafting, hoist-wheel, ropes, &c.; terms easy. For maps apply at the auctioneers', No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—Desirable factory property on the north side of 53d-st., between 1st-av. and East River, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers. The lot is 20x100 feet 5 inches, the building 21x70, three-story brick, heated with steam, well-lighted, and water throughout; twelve-horse power steam engine, shafting, belting, pulleys, &c.; all complete and in perfect running order; 11 lathes and 5 iron vises, with full and complete sets of tools, turning tools, saws, &c., &c.; 1 large power-lathe, complete and perfect in every particular; machine-shop, 1 forge, and room for casting, with machinist's tools, &c. Maps and plans of building, and particulars, at office of auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY ON 18TH AND 85TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 4, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of W. McDermot, Esq., Referee:
WEST 18TH-ST.—The valuable three-story and basement brick high-stoop house and lot, No. 212 West 18th-st., south side, near 8th-av.; lot 25x92 feet.
EAST 85TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 185 feet east of 5th-av.; each 25x102.2 feet.
HENRY R. CUMMINGS, Attorney.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

THE BOSTON WATER-POWER COMPANY will offer for sale at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, 1,200,000 feet of land, on Columbus and Huntington avs. and Westchester Park, and on Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough sts. Terms, one-half cash, and one-half on mortgage or the stock of the Company at $50 per share, at the option of the purchaser.
G. T. J. BRAMAN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, May 27, 1866.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—WILL be sold on TUESDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 107 Lawrence-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, consisting in part of rosewood, parlor, walnut and mahogany chamber suites, carpets, oil cloths, &c. Office auctioneer No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of the lease, fixtures and machinery of the foundry Nos. 299 and 301 East 18th-st., in the City of New-York, consisting of all the wooden buildings, including small molding-shop, office, carpenter-shop, &c., iron cranes, weights and tools, several hundred wooden and iron flasks, barrels of flour, iron door, lintel and sill patterns, leather belting, 100 tons of coal, 60 tons of pig and machinery iron, one safe; also horse, wagon and harness, and office furniture, &c. R. M. LUSH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn;
LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; Alexander organ pianos, two Singer sewing-machines, rich choice vases, tea sets, silver-plated goods, double-barrel guns, cigars, &c., &c.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after May 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
DAVID WILLIAMS, President.
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, May 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, May 30, 11 A. M.	Thursday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, May 31, 12 M.	Friday, May 31, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, June 3, 7 A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Renssalaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8¼ A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 31st	3 P. M.	Friday, 31st	6½ A. M.
Saturday, 1st	3 P. M.	Saturday, 1st	7 A. M.
Monday, 3d	3½ P. M.	Monday, 3d	6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, 4th	4 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th	6¾ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. CORT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12, North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The splendid new steamer ANTELOPE will commence her regular trips on this route on SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, leaving Harrison-st. Pier at 8 A. M. every day, without exception; will land at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill on return at 1¼ P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12¼ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., on SUNDAY, for Albany and Troy, at 6 P. M., connecting with railroads North, East and West.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANbury Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:45 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. June number now ready.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.
Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. Change of time of departure of trains.
On and after MONDAY, June 3, 1867 (until further notice,) trains will leave, viz:
FOR PHILADELPHIA,
At 7 A. M. via Kensington, fare.....$3 00
At 8:40 A. M., via West Philadelphia, fare, including that of connecting road.....3 25
At 12 M., via West Philadelphia; fare, including that of connecting road.....3 25
At 1 P. M., via Camden, fare.....2 25
At 4:30 P. M., via Camden, fare.....3 00
At 6 P. M., via Kensington, fare.....3 00
At 12 P. M., via Kensington, fare.....3 00
The 10 A. M. line will be discontinued.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, THE SOUTH AND WEST,
trains will leave at 8:40 A. M., 12 M., and 7:30 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF,
Assistant Superintendant.
JERSEY CITY, May 31, 1867.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MASONIC.

THE COMPANIONS OF CORINTHIAN Chapter, No. 159, R. A. M., are hereby notified that a school of instruction will be held on MONDAY, June 3, at 8 o'clock, P. M. A punctual attendance is requested. By order of the M. E. H. P.
V. M. ALFORD, Jr., Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATS.
Admission.....$1 00 | Family Circle.....50
Reserved Seats.....$1 50 | Boxes.....$8 00 and $15 00
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, when the admission will be $1 to all parts of the house. Doors open at 1 o'clock; performance to commence at 2.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE at the Brooklyn Academy on FRIDAY, June 7, at 1 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BLACK CROOK.
THE NEW BALLROOM SCENE
with all its beautiful
BALLETS, MARCHES AND TABLEAUX
will be given on
THIS SATURDAY'S MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor.....Mr. W. B. Freligh
The popular actor, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, is engaged for a limited period. The THREE GUARDSMEN. Mr. Studley as D'Artagnan. Mrs. W. G. Jones as Anne of Austria. HARROLD HAWK.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THE FAMILY RESORT!
First appearance of
MR. HARRY BURCHARD,
THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST and COMIC IMITATOR.
Somebody's Coat, Fanny Bloomer, There's Where the Laugh Comes In, and the IMPERIAL BLACK JAPS, in new features.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
At 2½ o'clock.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1867.
TO CONTINUE ONE WEEK.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, June 3, at 8 o'clock,
HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,
with the following powerful cast:
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Soprano.
Mrs. ZELDA HARRISON SEGUIN, Contralto.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
☞ NOTICE.—Two ticket offices will be open each evening at Steinway Hall for the sale of admission tickets and reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to begin at 8 o'clock.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, June 4, at 8 o'clock.
The following artists will assist: Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mme. Raymond Ritter, Mrs. Emeline Reed, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. E. J. Connolly, and the New-York Harmonic Society and Orchestra.
Conductor.....Mr. F. L. Ritter.
PROGRAMME.
1. Overture to Shakespeare's "Othello," by Mr. Ritter.
2. 46th Psalm, written for the occasion, by Mr. Ritter.
3. The Hymn of Praise, by Mendelssohn.
Tickets, one dollar; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1867.
Haydn's Grand Oratorio of
THE CREATION.
Characters introduced in first and second parts:
Gabriel.....Soprano.....Mme. Parepa-Rosa
Uriel.....Tenor.....Mr. Geo. Simpson
Raphael.....Bass.....Mr. J. R. Thomas
And in part third:
Adam.....Bass.....Mr. J. R. Thomas
Eve.....Soprano.....Mme. Parepa-Rosa
Uriel.....Tenor.....Mr. Geo. Simpson
Together with the full chorus of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
And full Orchestra.
Organist.....E. J. Connolly.
Conductor.....F. L. Ritter.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
June 5, 1867.
The following artists will assist:
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
Miss NETTIE STERLING, Contralto.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Mr. A. H. PEASE, Pianist.
Mr. C. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. CARL ROSA and Mr. C. MATZKA, Conductors.
AND
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 1; to begin at 2 o'clock.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL,
MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 6,
with the following artists:
Mme. Carmelina Poch, soprano; Sig. Baragli, tenor; Sig. Bellini, baritone; Mr. Wenzel Kopta, violinist; Mr. J. N. Pattison, Piano; Mr. G. W. Morgan, organist; Mr. G. W. Colby, Accompanist.
AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
Conductor.....Mr. CARL BERGMAN
PROGRAMME.
1. Symphonie Eroica, No. 3, E flat, Op. 55.....Beethoven
 1. Allegro con brio.
 2. Marcia funebre. Adagio assai.
 3. Scherzo. Allegro assai.
 4. Finale. Allegro Molto. Poco Andante.
 Orchestra.
2. Romanza—From "Don Sebastian".....Donizetti
 Signor Bellini.
3. Grand Concerto for Violin.....Beethoven
 Mr. Wenzel Kopta.
4. Grand Aria—"Macbeth".....Verdi
 Mme. Carmelina Poch.
5. Grand Concerto for Piano, in F minor, Op. 16, Henselt
 A—Allegro pathetico. B—Larghetto e largo. C—Allegro agitato.
 Mr. J. N. Pattison.
6. Aria—"Il mio tesoro," Don Giovanni.....Mozart
 Signor Baragli.
7. Solo for Organ—Tema and variations in A.....Hesse
 Mr. G. W. Morgan
8. Trio—"I' Lombardi".....Verdi
 With violin obligato, by Mr. Wenzel Kopta.
 Mme. Poch, Signor Baragli and Sig. Bellini.
9. Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
 Orchestra.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Under the direction of.....L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 7, 1867,
Will be performed
MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH,
By the following artists:
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
And a full orchestra.
Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. W. J. Dalmore,
Miss C. V. Hutchings, Mr. George Simpson,
Mrs. E. Reed, Mr. W. J. Dalmore,
Miss Alice Harrison, Mr. Jules Lombard,
Mr. Henry Tucker.
Organist, E. J. CONNOLLY. Conductor, F. L. RITTER.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY MATINEE,
June 8, 1867.
By the following artists:
Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Soprano;
Mrs. Zelda Harrison-Seguin, Contralto;
Miss Marie Gilbert, Pianist;
Mr. Wm. Castle, Tenor;
Mr. S. C. Campbell, Baritone;
Mr. J. N. Pattison, Pianist;
Mr. Alfred H. Pease, Pianist;
Mr. G. W. Colby, Accompanist.
Mr. CARL ROSA and Mr. G. MATZKA, Conductors.
AND
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets One Dollar; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 1; to begin at 2 o'clock.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, June 8, 1867,
MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
By the following artists:
Mme. Parepa-Rosa,
Mr. William Castle.
Mr. S. C. Campbell.
PIANISTS.
Miss Marie Gilbert, Mr. J. N. Pattison,
Mr. G. W. Colby and Mr. A. H. Pease.
FULL ORCHESTRA, GRAFULLA'S MILITARY BAND,
and
GRAHAM'S DRUM CORPS.
CONDUCTORS.
Mr. Carl Anschutz, Mr. C. S. Grafulla and Mr. G. Matzka.
PART I.
1. Overture—"Leonore," No. 3.....Beethoven
 Full Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Carl Anschutz.
2. Song—"The Jewish Maiden".....Kucken
 Mr. S. C. Campbell.
3. Selections from the "Star of the North".....Meyerbeer
 Arranged for four pianos for this occasion by Mr. A. H. Pease, and performed by Miss Gilbert, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Colby and Mr. Pease.
4. Romanza from "Giovanni d'Arcy".....Verdi
 Mme. Parepa-Rosa.
5. Selections from "L'Africaine".....Meyerbeer
 Military Band. Conductor, Mr. C. S. Grafulla.
PART II.
1. "March Marocaine".....L. De Meyer
 Full Orchestra and Military Band.
 Conductor, Mr. Carl Anschutz.
2. Song—"Farewell".....Graham
 Mr. William Castle.
3. { a Romanza Lombardi, b Anvil Polka, }.....Verdi
 Military Band. Conductor, Mr. C. S. Grafulla.
4. Song—"Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark".....Bishop
 With Flute Obligato by Mr. F. Eben.
 Mme. Parepa-Rosa.
5. Fackeltanz.....Meyerbeer
 Orchestra, Military Band and Drum Corps.
 Conductor, Mr. Carl Anschutz.
Tickets One Dollar; reserved seats fifty cents extra.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, June 9.
The following eminent artists will assist:
Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Prima Donna Soprano.
Mme. Carmelina Poch, Prima Donna Soprano.
Mme. Natali Testa, Prima Donna Contralto.
Signor Baragli, Tenor.
Signor Bellini, Baritone.
Signor Antonucci, Basso.
Mr. Carl Rosa, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. Colby, Accompanist.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTORS.
Mr. MAX MARETZEK, Mr. G. W. MORGAN and Mr. G. MATZKA.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

THE TURF.

PATERSON RACES.
June 4, 5 and 6.
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF WEATHER.
TUESDAY, JUNE 4—UNDERWOOD GIFT of $300, all ages, mile heats. THE DERBY, $1,000, added to $50 entrance, p. p., for three year-olds, mile and a half, thirty-three entries. Purse $500, all ages, two mile heats.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5—STEEPLE CHASE, $750, a handicap for all ages, twenty-seven jumps, five entries. Purse $200, all ages, one mile. Purse $500, all ages, three miles. Selling race, $300, all ages, one and a quarter miles.
THURSDAY, JUNE 6—HURDLE RACE, $500, a handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles. THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300 added to $100 entrance, two miles, —— entries. Purse $700, all ages, three mile heats. The Consolation Purse $300, all ages, with allowance to beaten horses, one and a quarter miles.
R. B. CHISWELL, Secretary
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
SECOND WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the dashing Dramatic Equestrienne,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
in the Romantic Equestrian Spectacle of
MAZEPPA;
MAZEPPA;
MAZEPPA;
OR,
THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY,
with its elaborate and GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, together with the THRILLING AND PERILOUS FLIGHTS of the wild horse, personated by the
TRAINED STEED "BLACK BESS,"
who makes a
TERRIFIC ASCENT,
to the extreme height of the Lecture-room, with
MAZEPPA LASHED TO HIS BACK!
Received with
ENTHUSIASTIC OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE
from
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
On exhibition at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P. M.,
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE NOVELTIES JUST ADDED.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS!
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A JAPANESE EEL.
800 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NEW BLACK CROOK
MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JUNE 8, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIPP BERNET.....Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
The success attending the experimental concerts given last Summer at Terrace Garden, has induced Mr. THEO. THOMAS to resume, on a firm basis and larger scale these refined and extremely popular outdoor entertainments. Accordingly, he begs leave to announce that the
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, JUNE 10,
and continue nightly, with the exception of Saturdays, throughout the Summer.
Efforts are making to increase in every possible way the attractive features of these Soirées. Several new Virtuosi will be introduced early in the season, and many important additions will be made to the already comprehensive repertoire of Mr. THOMAS' efficient Orchestra.
The programme will present the most interesting novelties of the day, and at the same time will include a pleasing variety of selections from the compositions of the great masters.
The Garden will be conducted upon the most liberal principles, which it is hoped will commend it to the distinguished society frequenting its arbors, refreshment pavilions and the adjoining hotel.
SEASON TICKETS,
admitting to all the Concerts during the entire season, of at least three months,
TEN DOLLARS EACH.
To be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at Terrace Garden.

DODWORTH'S HALL—No. 806 BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, June 3, 1867, and every evening until further notice, the only original and genuine GEORGIA MINSTRELS, (16 first-class artists,) comprised of real negroes from the plantations of Georgia, who were slaves previous to the Rebellion, will have the honor of appearing before the New-York public in a programme replete with Southern wit and humor. Price of admission, 50 cents; orchestra chairs, 75 cents. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MEETINGS.

ADELPHI ACADEMY, BROOKLYN.
A public meeting will be held in Clinton-av. Congregational Church, (Rev. Dr. Budington's,) Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 4, at 8 o'clock, to take steps toward erecting in that neighborhood a first-class Academy, including a spacious Calisthenic Hall.
The subject of improved methods of education, particularly as regards PHYSICAL TRAINING, will be discussed.
The following gentlemen have consented to speak:
Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON.
Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, D. D.
Rev. D. MOORE, Jr., D. D.
Rev. Dr. THRALL, and others.
All friendly to this enterprise are invited to attend.

H. DOLLNER,	CHAS. PRATT,
SAMUEL VERNON,	THOMAS VERNON,
C. W. & E. F. MORROW,	J. L. BRUMLEY,
A. S. BARNES,	BENJ. BRYER,
E. G. WEBSTER,	J. F. WHITNEY,
E. L. ROBERTS,	STEPHEN REEVES,
JOS. LEA,	J. MAYER.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING—ST. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., in behalf of Freedmen, TUESDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 7¾. Speakers—Rev. G. B. CHEEVER, D. D., of the Church of the Puritans, and Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, of New-York; Rev. R. R. MEREDITH, Pastor St. Paul's Church, Newark, C. WALSH, Esq., Newark, and probably by Gen. FISK, of St. Louis, now in the City.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHEA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

BARRENNESS CURED.—TWENTY YEARS' experience in Europe. Ladies attended at their own residences or hotels. Address Mrs. ELMER, Station D Post-office.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE VERY EMInent Clairvoyant, MME. DECALOM; she heals the sick, guides the young, the married are made happy in business. Her advice is valuable. No. 49 East 28th-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

BLOEDES' MUCILAGE PATENTED.—Will stick anything and everything. For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 64 John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee.....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK.
RENEWED, RECONSTRUCTED and BEAUTIFIED.
THIS MONDAY NIGHT, June 3.
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE OF
THE GREAT SPECTACLE,
on which occasion an
ENTIRE CHANGE
WILL BE MADE AT AN ADDITIONAL EXPENSE OF
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THE SPECTACLE WILL BE PRESENTED WITH
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND BALLET TROUPE,
STRONGLY REINFORCED.
NEW BALLETS! NEW DANCES!
NEW COSTUMES AND NEW MUSIC!
INTRODUCTION OF
A NEW SCENE.
This scene was designed and painted by
MR. RICHARD MARSTON,
Scenic Artist of Niblo's, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, London.
Subject, an
ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given (for the first time) a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
On SATURDAY, June 8,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1,
when all the new effects will be given.

WORRELL SISTERS.
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Fifth week of the youthful talented and vivacious
SOPHIA, IRENE and JENNIE,
supported by a complete burlesque company.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
3d, 4th and 5th,
THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE,
AND ALADDIN.
THURSDAY,
INVISIBLE PRINCE and FRA DIAVOLO.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
ALADDIN and CINDERELLA.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. Admission 75 cents.
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.
In active preparation, a new local
BURLESQUE ON FAUST.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
LAST WEEK
OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON
AND
LAST NIGHTS OF BOUCICAULT'S IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA
FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
The Summer season will be inaugurated
MONDAY, JUNE 10,
by the fourth annual engagement of the popular comedian
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in a series of his celebrated Irish impersonations, assisted by a talented company.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS! The new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
472 BROADWAY, 472
Between Grand and Broome sts.
Robert W. Butler.....Manager and Proprietor
GRAND OPENING,
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
Of this favorite place of amusement.
NEW AND BRILLIANT NOVELTIES
Will be produced in rapid succession by a splendid
COMPANY OF ARTISTS.
A GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50c.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, June 3,
LUCILLE WESTERN LUCILLE WESTERN
as Lady ISABEL and Mme. VINE in
EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT.
FRIDAY—Benefit of LUCILLE WESTERN.
SATURDAY—Grand extra East Lynne Matinee.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE.
MONDAY, June 3, 1867.
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Mr. J. W. LINGARD as AMINADAB SLEEK.
With the comic farce of
THE LIMERICK BOY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way
I tell U our JAPS X L. U C and judge.
I tell U our LEON X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our FUN X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our OPERA X Ls. U C and judge.
I tell U our BILL X Ls. U C and judge.
To insure good seats, secure in advance.

LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Every night at 8 o'clock; Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½. After an unprecedented run of nearly six months, this finest Moving Panorama in the world will close June 15, 1867.
ROBT. J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

THE GRAND CHARITY FAIR IN Union-square will positively close on the 10th inst. Those who desire to view a most beautiful and charming exhibition, and aid a noble charity in erecting a home for destitute children, should hasten to visit the fair. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF POPULAR LECTURES will be given by Dr. GEORGE DUTTON on Physiology and the Laws of Life, illustrated with the mannikin, at Masonic Hall, East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Commencing SUNDAY EVENING, June 2, at 7¾ o'clock. Free to all.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles: $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES.—ELEVEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

CH. HEYDTMAN,
Professor at the National Conservatory of Music, No. 63 Madison-av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—PARENTS desiring to procure for their daughters a solid German education may accomplish this by availing themselves of the establishment, already favorably known for many years, of the Misses BIERNATZKI and HUTMANN, of Altona. Mr. FRED. PROBST, No. 55 Broad-st., New-York, has kindly offered to give further information.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and quality pupils for any business.

AT THE REQUEST OF SEVERAL LAdies and gentlemen, Mr. FAVARGER gives a course of three weeks of French pronunciation, before going to Europe. From 9 to 10, 4 to 5, and 7 to 8 o'clock at No. 9 University-place.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching English, music and French, (spoken,) desires a situation as governess. Address H. M., Box No. 5,351 Post-office.

A LADY, A TEACHER OF ENGLISH, Latin and drawing, wishes a situation for the Autumn. Call at No. 119 East 38th-st.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GIRL WHO speaks German and English, a situation as nursery governess. Address MINNA, Station D, Post-office.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Sunday, June 2, 1867.

During the past week we have had our usual annual attack of anniversary. The Evangelical, the Anti-Slavery, universal-peace, educational, temperance and miscellaneous-talking people have all had their say, and with the Jewish Sabbath Boston is itself again—calm, but somewhat exhausted from the effects of mental *cacothes loquendi*. There were meetings of nearly sixty Societies, representing every shade of opinion on every known subject of literary, moral and religious ethics. Reporters for the daily newspaper press gave thanks that "anniversary week" comes only once a year, and the "constant reader" feels relieved at experiencing a change in the "make-up" of his daily mental pabulum. But the doings of anniversary week have had a good effect. People now-a-days are so much engaged in adding to their stock of worldly treasure that they are prone to forget there is something else in life worth living for. Anniversary week is well calculated to force charity statements into the hands of the people, and let them know the condition of the various Societies, and the nature of the appeals for tracts and catechisms, money and churches for the evangelization of the world. The presence of so many eminent divines from every section of the country afforded our people a good deal of speech-making, and at the same time developed a curious difference of opinion on great principles. For instance, a reverend at one meeting, alluding to the late war and its causes, said that the Military Academy at West Point was the germ of our national difficulties, and that had there been no such institution there would have been no war. At another meeting, on the same afternoon, an eminent divine, speaking of the superior advantages offered by the United States for educating the masses, referred to West Point as having a school which is the glory and pride of the country, and was of itself the bulwark of the nation. Now, it is exceedingly pleasant to know that such differences of opinion can be expressed without producing contention or the firing of leaden bullets. Those who have been able to attend the interesting meetings, with shrewdness to avoid the dull and heavy ones, could not fail to recognize old faces and old cotton umbrellas, while the great minds floated through the vitiated atmosphere. For a wonder, the weather was generally pleasant, and this induced an unusual crowd of strangers. The most prominent meetings were those of the American Tract Society, Anti-Slavery Society and Unitarian Association. The Tract Society escaped an accident by good engineering on the part of some of the Congregational ministers. An effort was made to resolve it into a Congregational Publishing House; but the Baptists and Episcopalians, ever on the alert, and who have contributed nobly to the treasury, had no idea of being kicked out of the management of the Society by any secret scheming on the part of the Executive Committee. It was argued that the Congregationalists of New-England were suffering for the want of a denominational literature; and that in order to secure that desideratum now was the favorable time, with the prestige of the American Tract Society, to commence operations. The Baptists, though having contributed only two-eighths of the whole amount of the general fund, have done so because the Society is not a denominational one; and it was also shown that thousands of Congregationalists in New-England have contributed to it for precisely the same reason. The gentlemen charged with pulling the wires at the meeting discovered this fact as the acrimonious debate progressed, and finally abandoned the project by appointing a Committee of twenty-five persons to consider the subject and report at some future time. The Anti-Slavery meetings did not "draw" quite as well as in former years. The absence of Mr. Garrison and other old agitators detracted from the general interest, and people, believing that Slavery is dead to all intents and purposes, think it a great waste of time and words over that defunct body. Wendell Phillips, like Jeff. Davis, has outlived his usefulness. But in lieu of a live subject, the Society opened its batteries upon people better than themselves, and attacked the pulpit, as it did thirty years ago, with indiscrimination. The Unitarians monopolized the largest hall in the city, and attracted the largest crowds. It carried the biggest "guns," and made a decided impression. And there was a method in this demonstration. Unitarianism in Boston has been in a dormant condition, although it represents most of the wealth of the city. It has withstood the attacks of the Evangelical Press for a long time, and chafing under the pen-lashings of sharp writers, it resolved to make a sensation. The Boston Theatre was hired for Sunday preaching, and great crowds listened to the most eloquent of its clergy. These meetings have now become popular, and with the work done during anniversary week, the managers have succeeded in acquiring a claim upon the liberal thinkers that promises important results. As a preliminary measure, it is now proposed to erect a great cathedral, and make it a free church for the propagation of liberalism in religion. The very best talent is to be engaged. As an earnest of this, ten prominent Unitarians are ready to give $5,000 each toward the erection of a church edifice, and one of the leading ministers has offered his time and talent in the pulpit. It is urged that Boston needs sadly a free church, where the poor but liberal thinker can attend without being compelled to draw his pocket-book every time he steps within its portals. I have taken pains to ascertain the financial condition of the Societies whose reports contained cash statistics, and find the following result, representing receipts during the past year, which is a good charity statement, considering the times:

American Tract Society (Boston branch)	$160,569
New-England Tract Society	12,252
Massachusetts Home Missionary Society	59,777
Boston Baptist Bethel Society	2,684
Massachusetts Bible Society	40,697
American Peace Society	3,371
Boston Seamen's Friend Society	5,392
Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts	2,904
Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society	6,000
American Education Society	19,572
American Unitarian Association	106,5[illegible]9
American and Foreign Christian Union	11,[illegible]
Children's Mission Society	11,586
Female Moral Reform Society	3,309
American Missionary Association	253,[illegible]
Universalist Publication Association	56,748
Massachusetts Colonization Society	8,307
Boston Seamen's Friend Society	5,394
American Congregational Union	130,000
Massachusetts Sabbath-school Society	134,676
Massachusetts Evangelical Society	775
Society for Propagating the Gospel Among Indians	4,395
Home for Little Wanderers	24,600
Total	$1,26[illegible],023

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION

was the leading topic of conversation in all circles on Saturday. The bill to annex Roxbury to Boston was engrossed by the two branches last week, and the Governor's approval was expected on Saturday. The advocates of annexation, who are the majority, were jubilant at the prospect, while the decided minority, the anti-annexationists, were doleful and desponding. About 10 o'clock it was noised through the city that the Governor had vetoed the bill, and a visit to the State House confirming the fact, the feelings of the two parties were reversed as if by magic. In this veto the Governor asserts that his paramount objection to the bill is that it extinguishes one municipality and adds to another without the consent of the people, when there is no exigency requiring such action. That the measure will add to the importance of Boston he does not consider a reason for annexation. This was spoken of, too, as the first step in a general plan for adding all the neighboring cities to Boston, and if it was a precedent for that, there was no more need for taking note of the popular will. Then he affirms that it is constitutional to submit the bill to the people. The only objection, he says, offered in the Legislature to this submission was that it was unconstitutional, and this the Governor argues is not a good objection, and referred to the opinion of the Attorney-General, which was annexed. The opinion of the Attorney-General was lengthy, and was in effect that it was customary to submit to the people of the town or towns interested all bills of a character similar to this, and that it was perfectly constitutional. After considerable discussion in the Senate, the bill was passed over the Governor's veto by a yea and nay vote of 25 to 9. In the House the matter was discussed at length, and the question of passing the bill over the veto was defeated by a yea and nay vote of 83 to 121. Immediately after, Mr. Jewell, of Boston, offered a bill in the House to annex Roxbury to Boston, which was substantially the same as the other, with the exception that it contained the submission clause, and was to be accepted or rejected by the people at the polls. The bill, as thus amended, was passed, to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules. It will undoubtedly be concurred in by the other branch, and receive the Governor's signature. The people of both cities will ratify the action of the Legislature at the polls. Boston will then contain a population of 250,000, with an extent of territory five miles in length.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1867

is about to adjourn. It has been in many respects the most important, at least in its acts, of any for the past decade. The two colored members have conducted themselves ably, and have well represented their race, and have shown talent enough to qualify them as representatives of any class of men in this State. This is more particularly true of Mr. Walker, of Charlestown, who has compared favorably with any of the members of the House, whether in regard to the art of speechifying, or a clear understanding of all questions that have been considered. His influence [illegible], and his speeches, which were the more able and eloquent coming, as they did, from a colored man, have been listened to with much interest, and he is one of the few speakers who can at any time command the attention of the House, as there is generally such a hubbub that reporters even cannot hear one-third of what a speaker says. The License Law question was doubtless the main question at issue in this Legislature, and that has been settled in a manner highly satisfactory to the friends of the prohibitory law. The question of consolidating the Boston and Worcester Railroad with the Western Railroad has been settled after a fashion, a bill having been enacted allowing the latter road to extend its lines over any other road or to build anew. A clause in the bill authorizes the union of the two roads on such terms as they may agree upon. A vote was also passed to loan the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad three million dollars, to extend to Fishkill, and practically to Buffalo, the same being nearly unanimous, and a wise action. A vote giving further aid ($600,000) to the Hoosac Tunnel, is an indication that "that bore" is growing more in favor with our legislators. The loaning of one million dollars to the Williamsburgh and North Adams Railroad was an act that the State will not regret; and this road will, when completed, connect Troy and Boston with each other, and may possibly decide in the negative the propriety of further expenditure upon the Hoosac Tunnel. The measures for more exclusively local improvement, relating to the Church-street district, are of great sanitary consequence; while the acts concerning the flats in Boston Harbor will eventually, it is thought, develop a property more valuable to the Commonwealth than the Back Bay lands have proved. Among other matters the bill repealing the usury laws was one that business men have long wished, and they will be able to negotiate for interest at any sum. If no agreement is made under this bill, then the rate is to be six per cent., the same as heretofore.

The members of the Legislature have worked well and have well earned the $5 per day which they have voted themselves. Some of the members of the House voted against this price, which is thought to imply that they did not consider themselves worth that sum, though they will offer none back when they draw their stipend. If a representative is worth anything he is certainly worth $5 a day, with the present existing prices in Boston. The Legislature of 1867 has been a most fortunate one; none of the members have died except of disgrace, and to have been a member of this General Court may be considered as great an honor in the future as the members of any other defunct Legislature can claim.

THE CLUBS COMING TO GRIEF.

Some of the club-rooms, it appears, have not been established on a "un-Constabulary" foundation, and three or four were entered last week by the State Constabulary, who seized whatever stock they found. The last week is also supposed to have shown how hotel proprietors are keeping their pledges to stop selling liquors, as one of them, Mr. Meserol, proprietor of the Marlboro' House, was found to be running a club-room with some three hundred members. He promised to discontinue selling, and was the most forward proprietor to declare he would not sell secretly or behind the door. He lost about $400 worth of liquor, which was appraised at $1,500 by the State Constable. Among the new phases of the liquor question last week was the notification served upon lager-beer venders to discontinue the sale of that Teutonic beverage, which necessarily causes feelings of indignation in the breasts of our German citizens, who came to this country to support its institutions and enjoy the privilege of full and independent citizens of a Grand Republic. They, of course, remonstrate against this action, but as the Legislature is about ready to expire, they can obtain no redress in that quarter, and this postponement of the notice until this late day may have been a part of the policy of the State Constable. Expressmen have also been notified in many places to discontinue the transportation of liquor, which forms no inconsiderable portion of the work of many in that line of business. The liquor dealers and the Deputy State Constable in Hampden County (which includes Springfield) are having a lively time, and the officials think if they come out victorious in that section they will come out "more than conquerors" of the whole State. Some of the juries there have failed to convict liquor sellers where the evidence was plain and explicit in favor of the Commonwealth and against the dealers, and that has justly caused much indignation among the citizens against those jurymen. Truly the State Constable has a gigantic work before him yet before Massachusetts is entirely reconstructed.

AN IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

The will of the late John W. Paull, formerly of this city, but at the time of his death a resident of Newton, one of the suburbs of Boston, was offered for probate a few days since at the Middlesex Court. The estate involves nearly $1,000,000, and it is resisted on the ground of undue influence upon the mind of the testator at a time when he was approaching a state of extreme imbecility. There was an imposing array of counsel present, Daniel S. Richardson and E. D. Sohier appearing in its behalf, and B. F. Thomas, B. R. Curtis and T. H. Sweetser in opposition. The will offered, after giving John T. Heard, a step-son of the deceased, $100,000, leaves to the only surviving child, the widow of the late Edward H. Eldridge, Esq., a life interest in the property, with the remainder to her children. In case of her death without issue (she is about 50 and childless) one-half of the estate goes to Mr. Heard and his heirs, and the other half goes to the testator's heirs-at-law. Messrs. J. D. Heard and E. D. Sohier are made Trustees of the estate.

All the witnesses testified that Mr. Trull made certain alterations in the will, and that at the time appeared to be in full possession of all his faculties. The Court, Judge Richardson, decided that the will was properly executed, and that the testator was at the time of making the will of sound disposing mind. Verbal notice was given that an appeal to the Supreme Court from this decision would be made. The case is one that excites no small degree of attention in certain circles.

VIGIL.

VIRGINIA.

Decorating the Graves of the Dead of the Confederate Army in Richmond.

From Our own Correspondent.

Richmond, Friday, May 31, 1867.

We have just returned from witnessing the outpouring of the inhabitants of a city of some 60,000 souls to ornament with flowers, garlands and wreaths the graves of 6,000 Confederate soldiers, which cover several acres of the largest and most beautiful of the cemeteries near this city. During the four years of the war, not only were many great battles fought a few miles from Richmond but here the principal hospitals of the Confederacy were located, and not less than 15,000 Confederate soldiers were rudely and hastily buried in the cemeteries near the city. When the war ended, it is impossible to conceive of anything more repulsive and hideous than were these fields of humble graves. They were unmarked, sunken and utterly neglected. Denied a place in the national cemeteries the bones of these unfortunate braves were sometimes uncovered and exposed to view.

The citizens of Richmond were without means for the decent reinterment of the remains of these soldiers, but every heart bled at the lamentable condition of their last resting place. Both sexes and all classes were impelled by a natural sentiment of affection and [illegible]ity to ornament by their own labors these sad and neglected cemeteries, and the result of their persevering efforts has been to some extent successful. While the voluntary labors of the people of Richmond have been constant and unceasing, it is also the annual custom of all classes on the 31st of May to turn out *en masse* to visit and decorate the graves of these dead soldiers of the South.

Hence Hollywood Cemetery was for many hours to-day thronged in all its paths and avenues, with thousands of persons of all classes, ages and conditions, bearing floral ornaments for the graves of the Confederate soldiers. As the day advanced the peaceful stillness of the Sabbath fell upon the city. To some extent the shops and other places of business were closed, and one object seemed to occupy the attention of both sexes and all classes.

While that portion of Hollywood where lie many generations of Richmond's best and wealthiest citizens is densely wooded and beautified with costly tombs, monuments and flowers, the section devoted to the dead of the Army of Northern Virginia is destitute of forest trees, and presents a dreary waste of unturfed graves. Side by side, scarcely a foot apart, lie six thousand soldiers. At a distance this field of graves looks as if it had been turned up by a huge plough in long furrows, and these furrows intersected by others at a distance of about eight feet. The footpaths are narrow and unornamented with shrubbery and the head-boards are often mere bits of shingle, containing the initials of the dead confederate and the number of his company and regiment. Although as yet unsodden, the graves during the last year have been "mounded" by the surviving companions in arms of the dead soldiers. Except when covered for a day with flowers and evergreens it is impossible to conceive of a more dreary spot than these acres of narrow, humble graves. On the last day of May, however, this bare and desolate spot is made beautiful by the hands of thousands of Southern men, women and children. The labor of ornamenting these graves is prosecuted with an enthusiasm which all ranks, ages and conditions of life alike feel.

Richmond, with its treasures of flowers and evergreens, cannot supply the demand for wreaths. There is not this morning, we suppose, a single flower left upon its stalk in Richmond or its environs. Nothing that could be fashioned into a wreath, a cross or an *immortelle*, escaped the eager eyes of the ladies of Richmond. Contributions poured in from all quarters. The humble scholar at the charity-school and the petted daughter of luxury and wealth, were members of the same great Richmond sisterhood for the floral decoration of the dead. May, though the most affluent of months in flowers, failed to provide enough to meet the wants of our ladies. Troops of little girls, beautiful as angels, traversed the city gathering every flower which bloomed in our gardens. Wagons, carts, hampers and baskets were all called into requisition to convey these offerings to the Cemetery. Released from their schools, thousands of children of both sexes, could from an early hour until midday, be seen laden with flowers, wreaths and crosses of evergreen.

Repairing to Hollywood at a very early hour we found the road from the city to the cemetery filled with men, women and children on foot, on horseback, and in vehicles of every sort. Handsome private carriages, ponderous express wagons, flashy dog carts, dilapidated furniture wagons, omnibusses, sulkies, ambulances, butchers', bakers' and grocers' carts, were all freighted to their utmost capacity with flower-bearing passengers.

At the gates of the cemetery, beneath temporary awnings of weather-stained canvas, and from behind rude counters, perspiring freedmen drove a roaring business in cake, lemonade, oranges, cherries, ginger-pop, and other unhealthy-looking luxuries.

Very few negroes, however, entered the gates of the Cemetery, and those who did were for the most part nurses and servants bearing flowers for their employers. I noticed a half-dozen handsome, modest-looking quadroon girls placing flowers upon the graves of the Confederate soldiers; but these were exceptional cases. By 10 o'clock the "Confederate section" was swarming with well-dressed men, women and children, busily decorating the unturfed, sun-baked and unshaded graves. Bronzed veterans of the armies of Lee and Jackson mingled with old men and young children in this work.

Sad, broken-hearted looking widows and mothers were there, with their habiliments of mourning contrasting strangely with the gay apparel of fashionable women, who looked as if they were strangers to grief. Doctors of law, medicine and divinity found a common field for their labors amidst these dreary grounds. There must have been 20,000 hands to-day busy with these graves.

The Confederate section for many hours seemed one great republic of sorrow. The work was done silently, decorously and without a word of anger. Orations in eulogy of the dead were expressly forbidden by the managers of the "Memorial Association."

While th[illegible]ds were engaged in thus garlanding the graves of those who lie buried in that portion of the cemetery dedicated exclusively to the dead of the Confederate armies, scattered through the grounds were hundreds of smaller groups of friends and relatives, covering with garlands the graves of those citizens of Richmond who were killed in battle. As we walked through the beautiful grounds of Hollywood, and found in almost every private section a freshly decorated grave or some tearful, sorrowing and bereaved group of friends and relatives placing flowers over a tomb, it seemed as if from every household in Richmond a son had gone forth and laid down his precious young life for the "late Confederacy." Amid these sad, suggestive scenes we recalled the memory of many noble, brave and intelligent youths, the pride of their parents and friends, who went forth from this city full of hope and promise, and as the crimson tide of battle rolled around us, were brought back, young and beautiful even in death, and buried at Hollywood.

It is almost unnecessary to say that although for many hours Richmond poured its population into the "city of the dead," until no one seemed left in the city of the living, yet the solemnity of the occasion was not marred by a single incident which we could regret. There were no angry and inflammatory harangues, no formal processions of ex-Confederate soldiers, no attempts to make the occasion subserve the purposes of "disloyal" and embittered feeling, and when the work of the day was done, and the the thousands who were present had grown weary of wandering among the shady paths and avenues of Hollywood, they returned quietly to their homes.

HENRICO.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The English Lutheran Church of St. James.

The edifice in which this congregation formerly worshipped was destroyed by fire at the time of the burning of the Academy of Music—it having been situated in close proximity thereto, in Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue. The members immediately afterward set to work to raise funds for the purpose of rebuilding, and yesterday, for the first time, the main audience-room of the new house of worship was occupied.

The services of rededication were full of interest, being participated in by a large number of persons.

In the morning, Rev. N. H. Pohlman, D. D., of Albany; G. F. Krotel, D. D., of Philadelphia, and J. M. Schmucker, D. D., of this City, officiated.

Dr. Pohlman delivered the dedicatory sermon, taking for his text the following passage of Scripture;

"And he called the name of that place "Bethel.'" (Genesis xxviii, 19.)

After alluding briefly to the signification of the term Bethel, and the circumstances under which it was conferred, according to Bible testimony, the reverend speaker proceeded to say that God's house may be called Bethel to-day, because "God is here," not visible as of old by the Schekinah, in the temple, between the cherubim, but through his chosen ambassadors, the ministers of Christ. God may also be said to be here by his sacraments—baptism and the Lord's Supper. Care should be taken to improve all the blessed means of salvation thus provided in this Bethel, lest, after building a house to the Lord, some of the builders should themselves perish, the very appliances which they had furnished appearing against them in the judgement.

In the afternoon interesting exercises were held by the Sabbath-school. Creditable singing by the scholars and appropriate addresses by their friends made up the programme.

In the evening Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., of Philadelphia, preached from the following words, found in the fifth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew:

"Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candle-stick, and it giveth light unto all that are in the house. Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

The disciples of Christ to-day shine in the moral world as lights that borrow their brightness and lustre from the Great Centre, Christ Jesus, the Son of Righteousness. Men ask how and when should the Christian let his light shine. The answer is simple: They should study the example of their Master, and from the light which He shed upon the hearts of men draw lessons of profit. This light should always be displayed, never obscured. The servant of God should be as "a city set on a hill, that cannot be hid," his example always furnishing living argument in favor of the Master.

Five Points M. E. Mission.

The twenty-third annual report of this institution, which has recently been published, says:

With gratitude to our God we would acknowledge that these promised showers of blessing have not been withheld from our mission work through the past year; 1866 and 1867 have been unusually favored with tokens of Divine aid and approval. Our chapel services have been well attended and good order prevails.

Preaching twice on the Sabbath, prayer meetings on Tuesday evenings, and class meetings on Wednesday evenings, have been regularly sustained, with marked results of good.

Our Sabbath-schools are flourishing. Kind friends often cheer us with their presence and words of comfort, and seem delighted while they listen to the sweet songs of these rescued little ones. Our rooms are excessively crowded. Through the past year 1,597 children have been taught in our week-day school. Average daily attendance, 316; much too large for the size of our rooms. In our infant class-room 200 children are packed, where about 120 could sit comfortably.

Alcohol has always been one of the most terrible evils with which we have to contend in this locality. Our good missionary often gets these erring ones to sign the temperance pledge. Some who cannot be persuaded to sign it for life will take it for six months, a year, or two years. While many have broken their vows, others at the expiration of their term have returned to renew their pledge for another term, or for life. Most of our children are taught at home to think that rum is good. The little boy of eight years has been found intoxicated in the infant class. To counteract this evil among the children has been our great effort. We thank the Lord for the encouraging prospects of success. Our resident missionary says: "Recently we spoke to the three higher classes of the week-day school, numbering about two hundred, and upon careful inquiry found every child but one willing to take the pledge for an indefinite period." We have at present twenty-one families in the Mission buildings, consisting of forty-two adults and seventy-three children. All classes appeal to us for sympathy. The infatuated cast-off girl, the desolate widow, the maimed soldier, the friendless stranger, &c., cannot be turned away without a blessing. Infants of a few weeks or months are often thrown upon our charities. Eleven of these helpless little ones have been taken from the Mission House and adopted into families of comfort, and some into families of wealth.

Twenty-two boys and girls have been sent to comfortable homes, most of them to remain until they are of age. One hundred and fifty-eight adults have been provided with places of service.

There have been given out during the year 61,020 rations of food, consisting of bread, meat, fish and vegetables. And many poor families have been supplied with articles of bedding, and small quantities of coal, according to our means. Very many articles of clothing have been distributed among the children of our schools and their poor parents, a goodly number of them aspiring to better providential allotments.

With renewed zeal we go forward, trusting in Him who has promised to bless, and make us a blessing, expecting from our friends their continued liberality, and believing that this charity never had a stronger claim upon their sympathy than at present.

The Mariners' Guide and Wanderers' Aid Society.

This Society held their regular quarterly meeting last evening in the "Mariners' Temple," Oliver, corner of Henry street. The meeting opened with the singing of an anthem by the church choir. After reading of the Scriptures by the President of the Society, prayer was offered by Rev. Benj. Wheeler. Mr. E. G. Blackford, the Recording Secretary, then presented his report, in which the fact was set forth that the Society is supporting four efficient colporteurs, who had, in the past three months, besides the keeping of their reading room at No. 3 Henry-street open each day until 9 o'clock in the evening, accomplished the following results: 1,121 visits to vessels for religious conversation, 1,911 visits to sailor boarding-houses, induced 1,579 sailors to attend meeting, visited 324 families for religious conversation, induced 137 sailors to sign the temperance pledge, distributed 784 Bibles and Testaments, 40,961 pages of tracts and 37,994 pages of miscellaneous reading matter, and induced 2,664 persons to attend the 11 o'clock A. M. prayer-meeting.

Rev. Benjamin Wheeler, Mr. Godfrey Kraft and Mr. R. D. [illegible], missionaries of the Society, then addressed the meeting briefly. Rev. James S. Ladd, the Corresponding Secretary, followed with appropriate remarks.

The Society aims to establish at an early day a mission station on the North River.

Dedication of a New Mission Chapel.

For the last eighteen months the Fifth Ward Mission, at No. 21 Worth-street, has been in successful operation under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Mission work performed by this School has proved so important that a new Chapel was prepared at No. 186 Franklin-street, near Hudson-street, and the edifice was yesterday dedicated to the worship of God in the presence of a numerous congregation. Revs. C. C. Briggs, A. K. Sanford, D. L. Marks, and Dupuy, Pastors of Missions, conducted the interesting services. This Chapel is to be used for religious meetings during the week, and divine worship will be held every Sabbath afternoon, while a Sunday-school meets in the morning. Mr. W. W. Cornell is President of the Society, and Mr. James Wright, Secretary.

The Wreck of the Santiago De Cuba.

Saturday, June 1, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention having been called to a lengthened report in your issue of 24th ult., respecting the loss of the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, in which it is charged that members of the ship's company or of the crew were guilty of breaking open and appropriating passengers' luggage, we, the undersigned, with confidence in your love of fair play, advance the following denial: The passenger named as an experienced seaman, now stopping in the City, after having described how people are knocked about by the ship's striking, says this state of things continued until 7 o'clock or thereabout, when a lifeboat was manned, and under command of Capt. Kelley, went ashore with a load of passengers, reaching it without accident. Shortly after another boat went ashore, commanded by Capt. Patten, in safety, myself among the number. He then relates how he ran along the beach toward Atlantic City for the purpose of telegraphing to New-York. He had been forestalled, he says, "and it is remarkable when I returned to the beach some time after," (he does not state how long after,) but he found his luggage or boxes broken open and rifled of part of their contents. Yet according to the statement of Mr. Spease, a passenger, Capt. Towshend's wreckers did not land the baggage until late in the afternoon. Attention was not turned to the saving of the baggage until 2 P. M., because the passengers were not landed until then; yet the experienced seaman found his boxes broken open by the crew when he came back. We say nothing of his "experience" or his humanity in being away so long, but we flatly deny his accusation of finding his things rifled by the crew, before they, his things, reached the beach, the more so as Capt. Towshend, with a way-bill, kept account and charge of the goods from the first boat landing up to 7 o'clock, P. M., where we all saw him, that being the time we, the seamen portion, left the ship to her fate. It is stated in your publication that the foregoing statement is corroborated by other passengers, and it is alleged that one of the crew was caught in the "act," and put in irons. No such thing occurred. All the sailor portion of the crew were too busy in the boats to rifle luggage, and myself, George Killeen, forestalled the experienced sailor in the telegraph matter, and managed to get back in one hour and a half. When I got back I was told by my shipmates that the second mate had a revolver and was sworn to shoot me for deserting the boat—he not knowing Capt. Kelley had sent me about the telegraph business. This alone can explain passengers' reports of desertion. The mate, Mr. O'Connor, whose name is appended, was soon satisfied about the desertion, and we again reiterate that those statements are both highly colored and exaggerated. Many of the passengers after their arrival in New-York commended us, the seamen portion of the crew, for our efforts, and have been disgusted by said reports. Respectfully yours,

John O'Connor, Second Officer; Geo. Killeen, No. 4 Hester-street; Michael Conery, No. 64 Oliver-street; John Moran, Leroy-street; John Larkin, No. 38 Vandam-street, seamen, New-York; Quartermaster Henry Lawson, No. 61 Main-street, Brooklyn.

The Extension of Church-street.

The report of the Commissioners on the extension of Church-street will be presented to the Supreme Court in a few days. Unless the representatives of at least two-thirds of all the property assessed object to the report, it will doubtless be confirmed by the Court.

A heavy bill of expenses has already been incurred by the Commissioners, as the following items show:

Draft Report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, 57,508 folios	$14,377
Copy of report of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, to file in Clerk's office, 57,508 folios	7,180
Copy of report of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, to deposit in Street Commissioner's office, 57,508 folios	7,189
Counsel's fees, advising with the Commissioners as to their duties and as to the various legal questions which arose from time to time during the Commission	1,000
Preparing to argue and arguing the motion to confirm report of Commissioners	1,000
Charges and disbursements of Commissioners:	
John Scott, Commissioner	$2,720
George P. Arcularius, Commissioner	2,720
John B. Haskin, Commissioner	1,000
Surveyor's bill	29,925
Clerk hire	6,850
Room rent	1,360
Printing and stationery	2,701
Appraisers' fees	3,700

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—COMAN, Alderman.

THE DISGUISED BROOKLYNITE.

Oscar F. Burley, the Brooklynite, who was arrested last Saturday night in female apparel, as previously reported, was arraigned before the acting magistrate yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. The prisoner was brought into Court fully attired in his wife's clothes. He stated that the disguise had been assumed in a spirit of fun, and promised that he would never repeat the joke, so he was permitted to depart in peace.

CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

On Saturday Detective Elder arrested Henry Davis, *alias* Charles Wilcox, on suspicion of having swindled a stranger out of a large amount in gold coin, by means of the confidence game. Davis is well known to the Police as a daring and successful confidence operator, having been engaged in the business for several years. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Officer McGuire, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Paul Hulse on a charge of recklessly driving a horse attached to an express wagon through the Bowery, where he knocked down and severely injured Mary O'Brien, necessitating her confinement to bed. The complaint was preferred by her husband, Johnson O'Brien, of No. 124 Columbia-street, and the magistrate committed Hulse for trial at the General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

THE CALENDAR.

The following cases were on the calendar: Intoxication, 44; disorderly conduct, 28; assault and battery, 7; vagrancy, 5; keeping a disorderly house, 1; violation Excise Law, 1; insanity, 1; petit larceny, 1. Disposed of as follows: Reprimanded and discharged, 14; fined $10 and committed until paid, 46; required to give bail to answer, 4; committed to Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, 8; discharged, no complaint, 6; suspended, 10.

A NEW PHASE OF AN OLD QUARREL.

The habitues of the civil Courts of the county have long been familiar with the family troubles of Nathaniel C. Bishop and Eleanor F. Bishop his wife. A divorce suit to which they are parties has long been pending, and a great deal of feeling manifested by the friends of the parties if not by themselves. From the affidavit of Mrs. Bishop and the statements of the parties before Justice Dodge, it appears that on Saturday evening the lady met Bishop in the street and endeavored to have a conversation with him, but he eluded her. She persisted in following him, when he so far forgot himself as to strike her with his cane. She thereupon had him arrested and preferred a complaint of assault and battery against him. Bishop was required to give bail to answer at Special Sessions.

A HARD CASE.

James Drake came up to the bar charged with intoxication, but unfortunately for himself, the Judge and officer recognized him as a common thief, and Drake was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days as a vagrant.

A HARDER CASE.

An Irish woman was brought out of the cage charged by the officer with disorderly conduct. It seems the woman lost her husband on the 7th ult., and on Saturday she was moving and arranging the lost one's clothes. Her grief became fresh again, and her crying was somewhat loud. Justice Dodge could not construe this natural grief as disorderly conduct and discharged the woman.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

THE CALENDAR.

The calendar embraced 34 cases of intoxication, disorderly conduct and assault and battery, of which 4 were required to give bail in $300 to answer, 23 were reprimanded and discharged, and 7 were fined $10 and committed until paid. In addition there was a case of

SHOPLIFTING.

It is alleged that Mary O'Brien went into the store of William Peters, No. 11 Catharine-street, and stole a piece of linen. She was committed to answer.

A SCUFFLE.

Thomas Scully and Michael Scully, living at No. 312 Monroe-street, it is alleged were set upon and beaten by James Sullivan, James Dawson and James Donnelly. The latter were required to give bail in $300 each.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

Emma Steinel charged her husband, Daniel Steinel, both parties living at No. 150 Avenue A, with having assaulted and beaten her. Daniel was committed in default of security to keep the peace.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Card.—Having noticed in several daily papers an account of the arrest of one George P. Mason for outrages committed on children, and that the said Mason reports himself as being a teacher in the Sunday-school of the Washington-square M. E. Church, Fourth-street, we take this method of informing the public that George P. Mason is not, nor has he ever been, a teacher in our school. Neither has he ever been a member of the school or church. He has at times been in the congregation, and occasionally visited the school; but even the privilege of visiting the school was denied him more than six months since.

Rev. R. S. FOSTER, Pastor.
Wm. W. Cornell, Supt. Sunday-school.

Probable Loss of a Steamer.—Fears are entertained that the steamer *Croton*, Capt. Benjamin W. Tilton, of New-Bedford, which sailed from Charleston for New-York, on the 2d ult., is lost. The *Croton* had been plying between Charleston and Savannah, but business being dull, her owner concluded to have her brought to New-York. Capt. Tilton went out in command of one of the stone fleet, which was sunk at the entrance of Charleston harbor, and immediately thereafter entered the Government service and continued through the war in command of a steamer. At the close of hostilities, he became interested, with others, in the steamer *Croton*, in which, it is feared, he is now lost.

People's Lyceum.—The People's Lyceum for mutual instruction upon reformatory subjects, had a numerous attendance at Dodworth Hall yesterday morning. Mrs. E. L. Rose and Miss Susan B. Anthony spoke in favor of woman's right to vote. Memorials in favor of the object were circulated and obtained many signatures. A gentleman proposed for discussion at the next meeting the question, "Has Jefferson Davis, by his crimes against humanity, forfeited all rights of citizenship, and of the protection of the laws." The proposition appeared to be favorably received, but no decision was arrived at.

Casualties.—Miss Catharine Lee, of No. 67 Merritt-street, Brooklyn, while crossing William-street on Saturday, had her foot crushed by a horse stepping upon it....Mrs. Atchison and son, of No. 42 West Sixteenth-street, was thrown from a light wagon on Saturday by the horse running away, and severely injured....Daniel Lanigan, 11 years of age, of No. 382 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, cut his little finger off while playing with a cooper's adze in Meagher's cooper-shop, No. 11 Reade-street. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

A Railway Casualty.—Yesterday morning at 6:40 o'clock, while the Cincinnati express train was passing Manhattanville College, a passenger, named Edward Howert, a brother of the College, desiring to leave the train at that point, jumped from a car while the train was in motion, and in so doing received a cut upon the forehead four inches in length showing the skull, and was also terribly bruised about the body. The injured man was conveyed to the College, where he lies in a critical condition.

Fire in East Thirty-fifth-street.—About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred at the kindling wood manufactory of Charles Dikeman, at Nos. 242 and 244 East Thirty-fifth-street. The flames spread rapidly, and the damage occasioned to stock and buildings was fully $3,000, understood to be covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

Sunday Arrests.—In the City of New-York the following is the report of arrests made up to 9 o'clock last evening: Intoxication, 23; disorderly conduct, 10; drunk and disorderly, 38; violation of Excise Law, 14. In the City of Brooklyn the report for the same time was as follows: Intoxication, 4; violation of the Excise Law, 1.

Another Street Car Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, a lad 10 years of age, named Joseph Carr, residing at No. 49 Oliver-street, was run over by Second-avenue car No. 14, in Oliver-street, severely injuring his hand. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Child Found Drowned.—On Saturday afternoon the body of an infant was found in the N. River, at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, and carried to the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station. Coroner Gover will hold an inquest to-day.

French Language.—Mr. Favarger has decided to form one more class for instruction in French, according to his system, before leaving. Notice of this will be found in our advertising columns.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Excise Law.—There were no arrests for violation of the law, nor for intoxication, nor for any other cause, in the Eastern District yesterday. On Saturday the widow Margaret Hailvetser, owner of a lager-beer saloon at the corner of Leonard and Wyckoff streets, was arrested by Officer Poole, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, on a charge of selling beer without a license. The accused was held to answer.

Alleged Highway Robbery.—John Kelly, aged 18 years, was arrested by Sergt. Crowe and Officer Sullivan, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, on Saturday evening, on the charge of snatching a pocket-book from the hands of a lady while walking through Water-street. A portion of the money was recovered. The accused was held for a hearing.

Stabbing Affray.—A difficulty occurred between Philip Ewen and James J. Colliel in Atlantic-street, near Hicks-street, on Saturday night, in which the former, as alleged, stabbed the latter in the head with a dirk knife, causing a serious wound. Ewen was arrested and locked up for examination. The injured man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Confirmation.—The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Episcopal Bishop of New-York, yesterday afternoon visited Calvary Church and Grace Church, Eastern District, and administered the rite of confirmation, in the former church to 22 persons, and in the latter to 9. Both churches were largely crowded during the impressive ceremonies.

Burglary.—The residence of Mr. George Staple, No. 149 Jay-street, was feloniously entered on Saturday afternoon by means of false keys, and a silver watch, coat, pantaloons and vest were stolen, in all valued at $150, with which the thieves escaped.

Minor Items.—Rev. Isaac E. Carey, of Freeport, Ill., delivered an interesting discourse in the Washington-street M. E. Church yesterday morning to a very large congregation....Three boys, named George E. Sinclair, aged 10 years, John Bogardus, aged 11 years, and John A. Jackson, aged 10 years, were arrested on Saturday for stealing a horse belonging to Philip Hausman from an inclosed lot on the corner of Troy-avenue and Wyckoff-street. It appears they offered the animal for sale. The accused are to be examined before Justice Cornwell to-day....Nine street lamps remained unlighted in the Forty-ninth Police Precinct on Saturday night....Bernard Marr was knocked down and injured in Fulton-street on Saturday by a runaway horse. He was conveyed to his home, No. 72 Fulton-street....John H. Cook, saloon-keeper on Eighteenth-street, Gowanus, was arrested on Saturday for selling ale without license. He was held for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Observance of the Sabbath.—In Jersey City the same quiet was observed yesterday as has prevailed since the Police Commissioners have enforced the city ordinance requiring all business places to be closed on the Sabbath. The drinking places all have the blinds up, and to all outward appearance, no person can obtain access; but if the side door is open the police are not required to enter and see what is going on, except in disorderly cases, so that those who understand the points of the compass are not absolutely compelled to abstain from their usual allowance of stimulants. At half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Michael Carroll, keeper of a groggery in Provost-street, was arrested for having his place open on the Sabbath, in violation of a city ordinance. Three cigar stores were reported open, and a few arrests were made for intoxication. In Hoboken there was not an unusual number of visitors, owing undoubtedly to the threatening state of the weather. The people were very orderly, and only a few arrests were made during the day.

Sunday Ball-Players Captured.—A gang of more than a score of New-York ragamuffins came over to Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and took possession of the ball-grounds at the head of Erie-street, where they engaged in a game of base-ball. They were very boisterous, and adepts at cursing and swearing, and their conduct annoyed the people in the vicinity. Word was sent to the Police Station, when Chief McManus detailed Officers Walsh, McKeaf, Purcell and Daggett, to go and disperse the mob. The officers proceeded to the grounds in citizens' dress, and succeeded in capturing the following-named boys, all hailing from New-York: Wm. Wardell, aged 16; James Sadlier, aged 14; Daniel Gillen, aged 15; Thomas Connelly, aged 13; Peter Hartnett, aged 18; John Morrissey, aged 14. The boys were committed to the cells for the night, and this morning they will be taken before the Recorder for violation of a city ordinance, the penaly for which is $10 fine, and in default, imprisonment.

Another Horse-car Collision at a Railroad Crossing.—The passengers on one of the Hoboken and Jersey City horse-cars narrowly escaped meeting with a terrible fate shortly after 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The car, containing ten passengers, left the depot at Hoboken, and just after passing under the railway trestle-work of the Coal Dock, was struck by the rear car of a coal train which was being backed down on the track, which runs on a level with the street. Fortunately, the train had nearly come to a stand-still; but, as it was, the horse-car was moved off of the track, the side crushed in, and the passengers received a terrible fright. It is stated that there was no flagman or brakeman on the rear of the train, as there should have been, and in consequence of the massive timbers of the trestle-work intervening, the driver of the horse-car could not well see the coal train until it was upon him.

[Advertisement.]

Going! Going! Gone!

Faster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise, neglect disposes of the teeth. Bid, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with SOZODONT

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Saturday, June 1.

Flour is dull and nominal. Wheat is quiet and firmer, at a decline of 2c.@4c. Sales of No. 1 at $2 30@$2 35, No. 2 at $2 15@$2 25, closing firm at $2 20 for No. 2. Corn has advanced 2½c.; sales at $1 03@$1 04½ for No. 1, and 98¾c.@$1 for No. 2. Oats are less active, at an advance of 2c.@2½c.; sales at 69c.@71c., closing at 68½c. for No. 2. Rye is quiet at a decline of 2c.@4½c.; sales at $1 36@$1 37½ for No. 2, in store. Barley is dull and nominal. Provisions are quiet. Mess Pork—$22 25. Lard—13¾c.@12½c. Cattle are quiet at $8 25@$9 25 for fair to extra Steers. Live Hogs are dull and unchanged. Sheep have declined 25c.@50c; sales at $7@$7 50 for good to choice. Receipts—4,090 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 Hogs. Shipments—3,200 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 137,000 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Saturday, June 1.

Flour dull and lower; sales 500 bbls. at $13 50 for No. 1 Spring, $14 50 for Red Winter, $15 50 for White, and $16 50 for Double Extra. Rye Flour steady at $9. Wheat quiet, with a declining tendency. Corn quiet; sales 1,200 bushels No. 1 at $1 16. Oats, Rye and Peas nominal. Corn Meal, $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs., $1 45 ℔ 50 lb. sacks. Mill Feed scarce; Shorts, $33@$33 50; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $42@$43 ℔ ton. Canal Freights steady; Wheat 9½c. and Corn 8c., Oats 5½c. to New-York; Lumber $4 50 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 55c.; to Albany and Schenectady 40c.; to New-York by rail and river 45c. Lake Imports—3,400 bushels Wheat, 16,500 bushels Corn, Canal Exports—7,200 bushels Peas, 3,044,634 feet Lumber.

Buffalo, Saturday, June 1.

Flour is in fair demand; sales 1,000 bbls. Spring on private terms; 100 bbls. Spring at $13 50; 100 bbls. Amber Michigan at $14 50; and 200 bbls. White at $15 50@$17. Wheat is entirely nominal. Corn opened dull and lower, but closed dull with the loss recovered; sales, early, of 14,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 05; 21,000 bushels No. 2 in the afternoon at $1 07; No. 1 was held at $1 10. Oats were entirely nominal at 77c. for Western, and 80c. for Ohio. Mess Pork quiet. Highwines are dull and nominal. Freights are unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Oats, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels.

Cincinnati, Saturday, June 1.

Flour is dull; Family to Fancy, $13@$15. Corn is dull at 85c.@86c., in the elevator. Oats, 71c. for No. 1 in the elevator. Rye is steady at $1 75. Cotton is firm at 25c. for Middling. Whisky is dull at 30c.@31c. Provisions are steady and in fair demand. Mess Pork, $22 50. Bacon is firm and in demand at 9c. for Shoulders; 12½c. for Clear Sides. Lard is active at 12½c. Butter and Cheese are unchanged. Gold—136, buying; 136¾, selling. Receipts—10,000 bushels of Corn, 1,800 bbls. of Flour, 4,000 bushels of Oats, 1,400 bushels of Rye, 1,900 bushels of Wheat. Shipments—1,900 bbls. of Flour, 1,000 bbls. of Whisky.

New-Orleans, Saturday, June 1.

Cotton market active and prices higher; sales 4,200 bales; receipts, 489 bales; exports, 890 bales: Low Middling, 25c. Sugar and Molasses, no sales; asking 1c. advance on Cuba Sugar. Flour—Superfine, $11 25; a difference of $1 in favor of fresh Flour of all grades. Corn unchanged. Oats, 95c.@98c. Lard, 13c. in tcs., and 14½c. in kegs. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Rib, 12c.@12½c. Pork dull at $24 50. Coffee firmer, 24½c.@25½c. Gold, 136½. Sterling Exchange, 147@151. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ℔ cent. premium.

St. Louis, Saturday, June 1.

Tobacco steady and the prices were maintained. Cotton heavy. Flour flat; Choice Fall, $9 50@$10; Double Extra, $13 50@$14; Choice and Fancy, $15 50@$17. Wheat unchanged. Corn declining; sales at $1@$1 06. Oats declining; sales at 86c.@89c. Rye is easier; sales at $1 40@$1 [illegible] for Common to Choice. Provisions are dull. Mess Pork, $22 50. Bacon—Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c.; Shoulders, 9c. Plain canvassed Hams, 14c. Lard quiet and nominal at 12½c.@12½c. for tierce, and 13½c. for keg. Whisky dull.

Milwaukee, Saturday, June 1.

Flour dull; City Double Extras $12@$13; Country do., $10 75@$11; Extras, $10@$10 50. Wheat firmer; No. 1 $2 40, No. 2 $2 31@$2 32, No. 3 at $2 08; rejected, $1 65. Oats are quiet at 68c.@70c. for No. 1, and 67½c.@69c. for No. 2. Corn dull; sales at 92c. for new shelled. Receipts—600 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour.

Louisville, Saturday, June 1.

Tobacco is active; sales 270 hhds.; Lugs $2 75@$3; Medium Leaf $14@$15; Owen County $24@$30. Flour dull; Superfine $9 25. Wheat is nominal. Corn 98c.@$1 05 for Shelled, delivered; on the ear, in bulk, 75c.@80c. Oats, in bulk, 80c.@81c. Rio Coffee 23c.@24c. Mess Pork $22 50. Bacon—Shoulders 9½c. packed; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12½c. Lard 12½c., in tierces. Raw Whisky, free, $2 22½.

Toledo, Ohio, Saturday, June 1.

Flour—Sales at $15 for White and $14 for Amber Winter. Wheat is dull and drooping. Corn steady, but unchanged. Oats have declined 2c.; sales at 72c. for No. 1. Rye, $1 50.

Savannah, Ga., Saturday, June 1.

Cotton is active; sales 500 bales; the market opened firm at 25½c., and closed steady, holders asking 26c. for Middlings; receipts, 550 bales.

Mobile, Saturday, June 1.

Cotton is firm; sales, 550 bales; receipts, 32 bales; Middlings, 25c.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, June 1.

Cotton is quiet at 24c. Spirits Turpentine were held at 52c. Resin is steady at $2 80@$5 75.

Memphis, Tenn., Saturday, June 1.

Cotton firm; receipts, 152 bales; exports, 2,481 bales. The other markets are unchanged.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, June 1.

Cotton active; sales 436 bales; Middling, 24½c.@26c.

Passengers Arrived.

June 2—In steamship *City of London, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, W. O. Loveland, H. Galway, W. Hale, [illegible] Gayer, Miss Snerratt, H. Dose, Mr. McLoughlin, T. J. Connolly, L. B. Blake, E. P. Pierce, S. Schuny, M. Greenbaund, W. J. Davies, Mr. Smith, R. A. Holland, W. Lithgew, W. Stone, A. Bauvier, H. de Fredericks, R. Von Muraet, S. Ogiro, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Simms & lady, S. Child, T. Peel & lady, Miss Peel, Rev. I. H. Morgan, wife and family, Miss Jackson.

In steamship *Henry Chauncey, from San Francisco*—Mrs. J. H. Applegate, Mrs. Jos. B. Ellis, J. F. Carr, Mrs. E. D. Hall, J. Koenigsberger, wife and four children, S. F. Urquart, wife and child, Mrs. H. D. Pierce and child, E. Pascal and wife, Miss Achile Chenot, R. White, Mrs. F. J. Stratton, two children and servant, Jos. Smith, B. B. Williams and wife, J. A. Hunt, D. Stewart, Mrs. John Johnson and four children, Mrs. G. S. Hall and three children, Mrs. C. Winson, N. Goldtree, E. Livermore, S. A. Bemis, wife and two children, H. Gunning, W. Sovereign, Henry Ruston, wife and infant, Mrs. E. Dykeman, wife and infant, Alex. Watson, wife and two children, Mrs. E. Corcoran and four children, Miss A. Armstrong, D. L. Clark, L. F. Sheets, wife and five children, Henry Grinnell, Mrs. C. Vernon and nephew, Capt. Stephen Upton, B. F. Swan, Mrs. A. D. Starr, Col. C. H. Frey, wife and servant, B. Smith, infant and Mrs. Chas. Van Pelt, Vernon Getty, G. H. Sanderson, Mrs. F. G. Bouton and child, John W. Griffin, Mrs. J. M. Walker, two children and servant, Miss S. Davidson, Capt. H. C. Pitman, E. S. Davis and wife, W. B. Stoughton, Mrs. W. G. Alexander and infant, M. W. Floyd, J. C. Wilson, Mrs. E. Kendricks, Miss Jennie F. Ferguson, J. M. Hoge, R. W. Heuter, Simon Hogge, P. E. Weeks, wife and child, Dr. Jas. A. Howland, wife, child and servant, Col. H. G. Nims and servant, Wm. Taylor, S. Smith, F. Lane, Mrs. N. G. Young and daughter, Mrs. E. Brooks and daughter, Edw. Hyams, J. B. Gallar, W. Mayer, W. Muhlenbrink and wife, Mrs. E. Garter, Mrs. Josephine C. Rogers, T. Donnelly and wife, Henry Putman, Mrs. F. B. Chandler and 2 children, Chas. Haas, mother-in-law and 3 children, Mrs. O. C. Mitchell, 2 children and sister, Mrs. E. J. Wilson and child, Josiah Belden and son, Col. O. A. Vincent, J. B. Swain, G. C. Ingrim, wife and 2 children, J. Dannenberg and boy, Dr. Wm. Commons, Robert Collins, Peter Moffatt, P. B. Crapo, wife and ward, J. E. Glennin, W. B. Amants, Capt. D. W. Porter and servant, J. M. Starkweather, Mrs. E. Spencer, Capt. Levi Stevens, wife, 2 children and nurse, Lieut Wm. Stapus, Mrs. D. N. Hawlew, child and servant, Mrs. H. McL. Patterson and child, C. A. Sperry, John C. Merrill, A. G. Williams, H. Friedlander, A. J. Cook, Mrs. Henry M. Whitney and three children, Gustavus M. Delfonn, Mlle. Rosa Celeste, Agust Ahjoinson, William H. Wingate, G. M. Cole, Miss A. Reese, J. A. Vary, C. A. Williams, Mrs. W. H. Yates and child, P. Burns, J. Legget, J. Gluchman and brother, G. Hubburd, M. Mendleson, J. C. Crawford, W. Folsom, E. S. Blaisdell, J. Walker, E. Willoughby, R. West, J. W. Barley, M. C. McLoud, O. A. Anderson, W. H. H. Knox and boy, J. B. Foster, C. Holmon, J. Goslner, J. Garner, E. Buck and wife, A. Mead, R. H. Davelin, W. Kuipe and wife, E. Bloomfield, wife and four children, D. C. Cahill, J. G. Norcross, P. F. Brunner, H. Harnley, Mrs. B. Wecker and child, J. Fletcher, G. Chatawell, B. Kellogg, J. L. King, wife and two children; F. Montague, L. Samuel, wife and two children; E. S. Crawford, M. Davis, J. Heushberg, W. L. Kent, Henry Eckert, W. B. Newman, J. Hector, Captain G. H. Scott, A. Gans, S. Dunbar, J. A. Marquez, Chas. S. Rand, Jos. Campbell, E. Segura, P. Veil Moire, Geo. Sharp, Wm. Jacoby and child, D. D. Dudley, R. Gotie, Mr. Bundernaun, wife and three children; D. C. Osborne, Wm. Nickerson, R. Barnes, Mrs. Doane, P. G. NcNeal and two children, Jose Schuvern, Miss C. McLellan, and 151 others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 30	Sun sets	7 26	Moon sets	8 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 34	Gov. Island	9 23	Hell Gate	10 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 2.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool May 22, and Queenstown 23d, at 3:40 P. M., with mdse. and 1,020 passengers to John G. Dale. May 25, lat. 49 35, lon. 22 56, passed ship China, bound W. 26th, lat. 47 49, lon. 30 12, steamship Chicago, bound E.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall May 26, with passengers, mails and treasure to F. R. Baby.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 63 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. May 31, 5:30 A. M., off Cape Romain, passed steamship Leo, hence for Savannah. June 1, 80 miles N. of Hatteras, passed schr. Franklin Bell, bound S.

Steamship Missouri, Hudson, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to New-York Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool May 18, via Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 938 passengers to John G. Dale. June 2, 100 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a steamer showing three blue lights.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Charleston 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Ship John O. Baker, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Miller, Calcutta and Sand Heads Jan. 5, with mdse. to J. O. Baker & Co. Feb. 22 and 23, off Mauritius, had a heavy hurricane from N. W. to S., in which carried away the head of the rudder.

Ship Horatio, Palmer, Shanghae Feb. 1, passed Angier Feb. 17, with teas to F. Hathaway. April 6, no lat., &c., signalized Br. bark showing 3d dist. pendant, Nos. 6,374, from Singapore for London, 38 ds. out. May 3, Fr. bark John & Peter, strg. S. May 29, saw the top of a schooner's house, painted white outside and oak graining inside; had skylight and cabin entrance attached.

Ship Elcano, (of Newburyport,) Cheever, Calcutta 115 ds., with mdse. to order.

Ship Adelaide, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool April 25, with mdse. and 298 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark Rambler, Packard, Sagua 11 ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. May 31, 18 miles S. E. of Barnegat, saw a brig hailing from Truro, N. S., with a schooner alongside, stripping her.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Thurlow, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Albert Emerson, Wilson, Miragoane 13 ds., with logwood to E. Murray, Jr.

Brig Fashion, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Larkin, Rio Grande 52 ds., with hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. previously, Dutch brig Ahebe Caroline, for New-York; Nor. bark Mercury, for do. The Br. brigs Sarah Crowell, for Montevideo, and Messenger, for do., sailed in company.

Brig Don Quixote, (of Belfast, Me.,) Hassell, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig S. B. Brown, for Newport, R. I.

Brig Altavela, (of Searsport,) Reed, Arroyo, P. R., May 18, with sugar, &c., to Walsh & Carver. Sld. in co. with brig Riverside, for New-York.

Brig Foyle, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Roy, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Capriccio, (Aust.,) Zedro, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to John S. Wright & Co.

Schr. Laura Dodd, (Br.,) Knowlton, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Barbados,) Sawyer, St. John's, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith & Co.

Schr. Maria Emma, (Port.,) Brito, Madeira 34 ds., with wine, salt, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Jno. Manlove, Stabe, Woods' Hole, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. Currie, Paddock, Portland, Conn., for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Connecticut, Staplin, Stonington.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Lewis, Portland.
Schr. G. Gillum, Scoville, Portland.
Schr. J. W. Hine, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. N. Wells, Chase, Provincetown, with fish.
Schr. M. C. Serbell, Handy, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton.
Schr. J. Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. J. Adams, Spofford, Fall River.
Schr. Success, Richardson, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Wreath, Pinkham, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Frank & Emily, Pritchard, Providence.
Schr. D. M. French, Jones, Boston.
Schr. Wm. A. Vail, Vail, Bridgeport.
Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence.
Schr. N. Shaler, Brown, Middletown.
Schr. Aridne, Robinson, Edgartown.
Schr. O. K., Henry, New-Haven.
Schr. Convert, ——, Boston.
Schr. Wm. F. Burton, Adams, Boston.
Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 2—Arr. steamers Roman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, New-York; ship Harrisburgh, Buenos Ayres; barks Roebuck, Accra; Jewess, Montevideo; Mary Edson, Philadelphia; brigs Alice May, Emily Fisher, from Trinidad; Mary, Cienfuegos; Sussex, Havana; Prentis Hobbs, Sagua; George Gilchrist, Baltimore; Milwaukee, Port Johnson; schr. Rockingham, Barbados.

Below—Ship Frederick Tudor, from Calcutta.

CHARLESTON, June 2—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schrs. S. J. Waring and David Faust, from New-York, and Grapeshot, from Baltimore.

Sld. yesterday, steamships Emily B. Souder and Manhattan, for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2—Arr. barks Thomas Dallett, for Orchilla; Powhatan and Fannie, Cardenas; brigs H. O. Phinney and Keystone, Cardenas; C. Wesley, Matanzas; ship Asia, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Frederick Tudor—ship, for Boston, May 19, lat. 28 13, lon. 59 25.

John W. Dodge—wh. schr., all well, May 29, lat. 36 44, lon. 72 30.

Julia—bark, from Boston for Gonaives, May 23, lat. 29 48, lon. 67 36.

Sophie—schr., from Trinidad for Quebec, May 19, lat. 26 8 N., lon. 62 49 W.

Storm Bird—Br. schr., for Rio Grande from Pernambuco, March 3, lat. 7 30 S., lon. 34.

Scioto—ship, of Gibraltar, from Liverpool for Baltimore, 40 ds. out, June 1, lat. 40 50, lon. 65 46.—(By pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.)

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—Arr. May 18, schr. B. C. Scribner, Burgess, Philadelphia; brig Dirigo, Small, Philadelphia; 19th, steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, New-York; 20th, brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; Suwanee, Francis, Philadelphia; 23d, Alice Lea, Herring, do.; T. J. Maguire, Littlefield, New-York.

Sld. 17th, brig Concord, Drummond, Trinidad, Cuba; 18th, brigs Henry Laurens, Berden, Cuba; 23d, Omaha, Toothaker, Trinidad de Cuba; 25th, steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, New-York.

At Caibarien, May 23, barks Isaac B. Davis, for Philadelphia in 4 ds.; Harvest Home, for New-York; Omah, for do. in 13 ds.; brigs Belle of the Bay, do. 3 ds.; C. W. Ring, from Boston, arr. 23d; John Sherwood, for New-York, ldg.; Sarah E. Kennedy, just arr.

At Sagua, May 20, brigs W. H. Bickmore, Fountain, for New-York in 3 ds.; Keystone, for Philadelphia May 22; schr. F. Ames, Ames, for Boston, do.

At Rio Grande, April 13, brig Martha, for New-York, and others.

1867.

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For Watering Places, Country or City, the NEW STYLES of J. W. Bradley's celebrated PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double spring) SKIRTS, are particularly adapted to the present Fashions of Ladies' Dresses, as INDICATED in all the Fashion Magazines.

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A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER NEW STYLES OF
THE BON-TON
HOOP-SKIRT,
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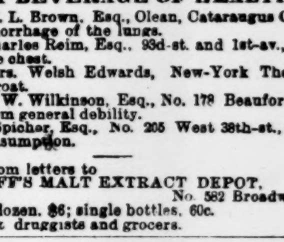

NEW CURES BY HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

May 29—W. L. Brown, Esq., Olean, Cataraugus County, from hemorrhage of the lungs.
May 25—Charles Reim, Esq., 93d-st. and 1st-av., from disease of the chest.
May 20—Mrs. Welsh Edwards, New-York Theatre, from sore throat.
May 15—F. W. Wilkinson, Esq., No. 178 Beaufort-av., Brooklyn, from general debility.
May 1—F. Spicher, Esq., No. 205 West 38th-st., from incipient consumption.

Extracts from letters to
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
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Price, per dozen, $6; single bottles, 60c.
Sold also at druggists and grocers.

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ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
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manufacture, for sale as low as any other house in the City, at
HADLEY'S,
Middle of Cooper Institute Block.
No connection with corner stores.

KELLEY'S FIRST GRAND NORTH AMERICAN GIFT CONCERT
Is now positively fixed to take place at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

500,000 valuable gifts, valued at half a million dollars, including $100,000 in greenbacks, will be presented to ticket-holders.

The sale of tickets has been immense and without a parallel on this continent. Only a few thousand remain to be sold.

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Tickets $1 each, 5 for $4 50, 10 for $9, 20 for $17 50, sent everywhere on receipt of price and stamp to pay return postage.

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BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner sets, 134 pieces	$30 00
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 75
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Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at

BASSFORD'S,
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WINDOW GLASS

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GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, Greenwich and Murray sts., and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than at any store in New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 1[illegible], June 1, 1867.
73, 25, 8, 27, 94, 30, 58, 51, 67, [illegible], 38.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 167, June 1, 1867.
20, 17, 19, 57, 33, 63, 75, 31, 70, 48, 24, 3, 45.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 176, June 1, 1867.
32, 3, 72, 23, 59, 45, 18, 44, 15, 68, 71.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 177, June 1, 1867.
8, 38, 1, 88, 41, 71, 46, 56, 19, 32, 40, 70, 42.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

The drawing of Class C, on the Havana plan, will take place on June 19, 1867. All orders will be immediately attended to by addressing
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